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PLANS FOR BOND PURCHASES

BANKERS READY TO SUBSCRIBE FOR THE NEW ISSUE.

Why a Government Loan on a 3 Per Cent. Basis Is Specially Attractive at This Time—Capital in Banks, Trust Companies, Insurance Companies, and Among Individuals Eager for Safe Investment—Treasury Denials and the Stock Market.

Developments in the financial district yesterday bore mainly upon the impending Government bond issue. The plan, as foretold in The New-York Times, had been well considered since Saturday, and, knowing for two days what to expect, bankers went to business yesterday with opinions fairly well defined regarding their own action. They had received the news Saturday in a way that indicated success for the loan. Yesterday's discussion anticipated details to some extent. It showed that the question of subscriptions and their apportionment had been thought over and that plans at this end of the line had been worked out as well as possible in advance of the official call.

Bankers had figured that the President's wish to place gold in the Treasury to the amount of $118,000,000 to $120,000,000 might be met by a fifty-million-dollar loan. Bonds in this amount, bearing 5 per cent. interest and sold on a 3 per cent. basis, would yield the Treasury about $58,000,000, which sum, added to the present reserve of $61,000,000, would furnish the aggregate required.

The city banks hold about $75,000,000 in gold. No one questioned that these banks would willingly absorb the issue if given a chance to buy it at a price to yield them 3 per cent. At such a price the bond would be more productive than any other Government issue. Therefore, regarded as a means of profit, the banks would eagerly take them.

Last February's issue of the same kind of bonds that will now be offered yielded the Government a trifle less than 117¼. After running nine months, with interest at 5 per cent., payable quarterly, these bonds were quoted in the market Friday at 119½ and 120. The advance in price had reduced their productive capacity to present investors to about 2 3-5 per cent. Prospects of a new issue lowered the market price, which touched 118¾@119¼ yesterday, at which prices the bonds would yield about 2¾ per cent.

Since the new issue was regarded as nearly at hand yesterday the market price of February bonds enabled bankers to estimate profits very closely, if they could buy the new bonds at 117¼. There is a handsome margin for profit between that price and the market value. It was generally assumed that the holders of the bulk of available gold in this city might get a good share of the bonds at the former figure, especially in view of the apparent willingness of the Government to sell on a 3 per cent. basis.

The incentive of a profit in the near future of from $500,000 to $750,000 on the issue was in itself sufficient to make bankers eager to absorb as much of the issue as possible, regardless of other considerations. Financial men have complained so much and so long of idle money that it seemed a trite subject for revival at this time. It was in the minds of all who talked of the new issue yesterday, and on the tongues of many of them. The $63,000,000 that the banks hold in excess of legal requirements is a tiresome burden to carry. They would do anything to reduce it in safety, and they will not feel comfortable until it is earning something.

Troubles of banks in this aspect are multiplied among individual investors, many of whom have been eating into principal because they could not find a means of getting interest. Chances of individual investment have been curtailed lately by purchases for banks in the market for railway and other bonds. It is well known in Wall Street that recent activity in the bond market was stimulated by bank purchases. The result is that high-class first mortgages and guaranteed stocks are selling at higher prices than ever before in this country.

Prime bonds have been quoted lately at prices which would yield buyers as low as 2¾ per cent. They are not over-abundant at those prices. Bond-buying houses with orders from investors for gilt-edged securities have cautioned their customers that attempts to buy in quantities would push quotations immediately upward at least one-half of 1 per cent. In such a market the promise of a 3 per cent. Government bond, which, in point of security, outclasses everything else, is hailed as a godsend, not only by the banks with overflowing vaults, but by the large investment houses, the trust companies, the insurance companies, and by investors large and small.

These phases of the situation were discussed in every part of the financial district. Talk of the possibility of a syndicate to take the new issue quickly subsided in the light of such facts. The chief concern among bankers was to determine the best price at which they could buy the bonds. No one suggested anything below the upset figure of February. The question was whether that figure would make the purchase. It seemed to admit of no doubt that the Government could count to a certainty on at least the amount of the February sale whenever it might offer the bonds.

The subject naturally came up in the Clearing House, and after the meeting there of the Building Committee, Presidents William A. Nash of the Corn Exchange Bank, George G. Williams of the Chemical Bank, Frederick D. Tappen of the Gallatin, and J. Edward Simmons of the Fourth National joined President Henry W. Cannon of the Chase National in his office for an informal conference. They talked as bankers generally had been talking all day, agreeing that the issue would immensely help business by restoring general confidence, and that they would be glad to take their share of the bonds and part with gold for them.

There had been some expectation of the call yesterday. Bankers expressed no disappointment over the delay, however, because it was understood in the morning that preparations had not been completed at Washington. Word to this effect having been circulated, those who expect to subscribe went ahead with their own plans. Good effects of the advance announcement in The New-York Times and of the delay in the call will appear when the Treasury Department announces itself ready. It will then probably be found that subscriptions will be practically simultaneous with the call, a conjunction never before experienced in a Government loan. The few days' notice enabled the subscribers to decide what to do while the department was getting its machinery in order.

With the early announcement that no call would be issued yesterday was imparted the information that it might be expected within forty-eight hours. Quite a batch of printing must be worked off be-

Continued on Fifth Page.

SUICIDE OF IGNACIO MARTINEZ.

The Stock Exchange Broker Kills Himself with Illuminating Gas.

Ignacio Martinez, a well-known member of the Stock Exchange, committed suicide some time yesterday in his rooms in the fashionable bachelor apartment house at 21 West Thirtieth Street.

Broker Martinez had lived in the house for about a year, and occupied a handsome suite or rooms on the third floor. He was a jolly, good-natured man, and was well liked by all with whom he came in contact, particularly so by his neighbors in the place where he lived.

Mr. Martinez was seen entering his room at 10:30 o'clock Sunday night by several of the attendants of the house, according to whom he appeared to be in excellent spirts.

It has been the practice of the housekeeper, Mrs. McLean, to call Mr. Martinez every morning at 9 o'clock. When she went up stairs to do so yesterday she noticed a card on Mr. Martinez's door which read: "Do not call me."

Mrs. McLean tried the door and found it locked. She then attended to some of the other rooms and went down stairs. For some reason or other she felt that something was wrong with Mr. Martinez, and she watched for him during the day.

When he did not appear at 5:30 o'clock P. M. yesterday, she summoned Joseph Kern, who is employed in the house, and, giving him a pass key, instructed him to enter Mr. Martinez's room and ascertain if he were ill.

Kern did as he was told, and upon opening the door, found that the gas was escaping.

He summoned several others connected with the house, and they made their way to Mr. Martinez's bedroom, where they found him lying on his bed with one end of a small hose, which was attached to a gas jet in the room, in his mouth. The stopcock of the gaspipe was turned on.

After turning the gas off, the men called in a physician. Upon his arrival the physician pronounced Mr. Martinez dead, and declared that life had been extinct for some time.

Then the police of the West Thirtieth Street Police Station were notified, and they in turn summoned the Coroner, who, up to midnight last night, had not put in an appearance.

Mrs. McLean, when seen last night, at first declared that there had been no suicide in the house, but finally admitted that there had, and added that, after Mr. Martinez had gone to his room the previous night, she had given him a cup of tea and a plate of toast, together with an evening paper.

Among the effects of the dead man were found two letters. One was addressed to his brother Julius, who lives in West Sixty-fifth Street, with his mother and sister, and which was directed in care of W. G. Murphy, 56 Beaver Street, which is the Delmonico Building. The other was addressed to R. L. Beekman, care of the Stock Exchange. The latter letter was stamped.

Julius Martinez called at the house late last night, but he refused to say anything about his brother's suicide. He also declined to open the letter addressed to him until after the Coroner had arrived.

Ignacio Martinez was forty-two years old, and was a Cuban. He was the owner of a seat on the Stock Exchange. It is believed that business troubles were the cause of the suicide. Mr. Martinez was a member of the Racquet Club, was until recently a member of the New-York Club, and was a tennis player of note.

The tube through which he drew the gas was fastened securely to his mouth. To prevent its falling off he had tied it with a ribbon, the ribbon passing around his neck.

SUDDEN DEATH OF J. HOOD WRIGHT.

The Banker Stricken with Apoplexy While Waiting for a Train.

J. Hood Wright, a member of the firm of Drexel, Morgan & Co., died suddenly last evening while on his way home from his office.

Mr. Wright left his office shortly before 6 o'clock, and went to the up-town station of the elevated road at Rector Street. While standing there awaiting a train, in company with his stepson, Edward M. Robinson, of 44 West Fifty-third Street, and C. H. Coster of 23 Wall Street, he suddenly fell to the platform, unconscious.

Policemen, who were immediately summoned, sent in a hurry call for an ambulance to the new Hudson Street Hospital. In the meantime everything was done to make Mr. Wright as comfortable as possible.

Mr. Wright was dead when the ambulance arrived, and the surgeons stated that his death was undoubtedly due to a stroke of apoplexy. A stretcher was procured, and the body was taken to the Church Street Police Station.

Deputy Coroner Donlin, upon being notified of Mr. Wright's death, granted a permit of removal, and at 7:40 P. M. the body was removed to Mr. Wright's home, in King's Bridge Road, near West One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street.

Mr. Wright was fifty-nine years old, and leaves a wife, but no children. He had been connected with the firm of Drexel, Morgan & Co. for thirty years, and was one of the most widely-known bankers and railroad reorganizers in this country.

He was largely instrumental in bringing about the reorganization of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad at the time that Mr. Corbin was connected with it, and of late had devoted much time toward the reorganization of the Richmond and West Point Terminal Railway and Warehouse Company and the roads that it controlled. The minor railroads and systems that he has been connected with, either as an official or as one of the financial agents, are many. He was the President of the Suburban Rapid Transit Road at the time that it was turned over to the present elevated railroad system.

The Chicago Coming Home Soon.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—The flagship Chicago arrived at Malaga, Spain, to-day from Tangier. The Chicago has about completed her cruise in European waters, and will start for home in January on being relieved by the San Francisco, which will leave New-York for the Mediterranean about Dec. 15. When the Chicago shall reach the United States, she will be put out of commission, and remain dismantled for at least a year. New machinery will be built for her to increase her speed several knots.

Five Contests in Louisiana.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Nov. 12.—It is settled that contests will be made in the next Congress against the seating of five out of the six Democrats elected in this State last Tuesday. The contests will be made in the First, Second, Third, Fourth, and Fifth Districts. The contest in the Fourth District will be made by the Populist candidate, Bailey. It is believed here that the Populists count on trading their votes in the Senate for the seating of the Populist contestants in the South.

Liquor Kills Two Children.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., Nov. 12.—Mrs. Mary Hines, a widow who keeps a small store in Buckley Street, near Middleberg Avenue, in the Sunnyside section of this city, gave a birthday party yesterday in honor of her little girl, Mary, who had reached her fourth year. The little one to-night lies dead beside the body of her brother, Joseph, five years old. It is said that during the celebration some one gave liquor to the children to drink and that they died of alcohol poisoning.

A Cotton Fire in New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Nov. 12.—The Texas and Pacific Railroad's big cotton wharf on the other side of the river caught fire in some mysterious manner this evening. The entire wharf, 800 feet long, was destroyed, and with it between 25,000 and 26,000 bales of cotton. Forty or fifty cars loaded with cotton were also consumed, making about 28,000 bales loss in all.

THE SALOON OUT OF POLITICS

MAYOR SCHIEREN OF BROOKLYN FAVORS MR. DEPEW'S PLAN.

The Power of the Liquor Vote, He Says, Is Overestimated—The Number of Saloons Should Be Decreased and License Rates Should Be Increased—The Sunday-Opening Difficulty—Gen. Woodford's Suggestion—What Others Have to Say.

Mayor Charles A. Schieren of Brooklyn yesterday expressed himself in favor of the plan of Chauncey M. Depew for taking the saloon out of politics in this State, outlined by Mr. Depew in The New-York Times of Sunday.

This plan is to raise the cost of the liquor licenses, and to turn the excise revenue into the town or city treasury, as a regular and fixed yearly source of income.

Mayor Schieren is in favor of this scheme. He also said that he was in favor of doubling the cost of liquor licenses in Brooklyn, so as to bring the price up to the price of liquor licenses in New-York.

The Mayor of Brooklyn also expressed his belief that there were twice as many saloons as there ought to be in both New-York and Brooklyn.

As a way out of the Sunday-closing dilemma, he suggested the English plan of keeping the saloons open from 1 P. M. to 5 P. M.

Benjamin F. Blair, Chairman of the Republican General Committee of Kings County, also gave his indorsement yesterday to Mr. Depew's plan for excise reform.

Francis H. Wilson, who was the regular Republican machine candidate for Mayor in the Fall of 1893, said yesterday that he, too, favored Mr. Depew's ideas.

Gen. Stewart L. Woodford proposed a plan of his own as a solution of the question. He suggested that each county make its own excise laws through its Board of Supervisors.

"I am in favor of the plan advocated by Mr. Depew through the columns of The New-York Times," said Mayor Schieren. "The subject of excise legislation is a very large one, and one which is very difficult to deal with. I would not like to express myself on all controverted points off hand.

"The power of the liquor vote in politics has been overestimated. When I ran for Mayor of Brooklyn I received only 2 per cent. of the liquor vote, and yet that fact made no difference in the result, and did not prevent an overwhelming victory for the Republican reform ticket.

"The number of saloons in New-York and Brooklyn should be very considerably decreased. If there were only one-half as many saloons in each city as now exist there would be fully enough. The reason for the excessive number of saloons lies in the fact that they are largely in the control of the brewers. The brewers own the licenses, and they exert a very strong pressure to prevent the decrease in the number of saloons.

"Excise legislation is to be considered not in respect to the saloon keeper, but his customers. It is not what the liquor seller wants, but what his patrons—the people—want.

"The liquor licenses in Brooklyn are entirely too low, in my judgment. They are now only about half as high in Brooklyn as they are in New-York. They should be raised to the same price that prevails in New-York.

"The plan of dealing with the Sunday-opening question that seems to have met with general favor and success is that which has been adopted in England. In that country the saloons are allowed by law to be open Sunday afternoon from 1 o'clock to 5 o'clock. Under that plan the saloon keepers understand their privileges and the authorities understand their responsibilities.

"I doubt if an extremely high license would improve the character of the saloons. For instance, a high license would not keep a bad man from running a big saloon in a bad neighborhood.

"The saloons should certainly be taken out of politics. The licenses should be fixed at a fair figure, and the city should get the revenue. The charitable institutions could then be provided for out of the tax levy."

"I am heartily in accord with Mr. Depew's views on the excise question as they are expressed in The New-York Times," said Mr. Blair.

"The distribution of the excise money among charitable institutions I have always regarded as being in the spirit of a sort of salve for the conscience of the people. It looked to me as if those who granted the liquor licenses had some compunctions of conscience. They appeared to feel that if they took the tax money of the liquor seller and used it for the ordinary expenses of the administration of city government they would be charged with doing a sinful thing, but if they gave the money to charity their sin would be thereby condoned. I do not regard that as a sensible plan by which to dispose of taxes.

"The present administration in Brooklyn has enforced the excise laws wisely and successfully. The theory of the liquor license law is that sale of intoxicants is to be regulated. If we are going to legislate for, or tolerate the traffic, we should proceed on business principles. We should support our charitable institutions according to their needs and merits, and not make their dependence rest on the greater or less revenue from liquor licenses.

"I am myself a teetotaler, and not familiar with the rates of license. I regard the abuse of alcoholic drinks as one of the greatest afflictions of the human race. In practical affairs, however, we must not put our own views ahead of the world, but must deal with conditions as they exist and with men as they are."

"I have not given the subject of excise legislation as much study as Mr. Depew," said Mr. Wilson, "and I am not accurately informed as to the licenses which have been adopted by the Excise Boards in New-York and Brooklyn.

"One thing I do know, though, and that is that Mayor Schieren has successfully and conservatively administered the excise laws in Brooklyn. I think his treatment of the subject has met with the approval of the very large majority of the people of Brooklyn.

"I would like to see the excise question taken out of politics.

"I believe that the revenues from the liquor licenses, instead of being apportioned among the charitable institutions, should go directly into the public treasury of the community in which they are controlled, and should be used for the general expenses of government. The charitable institutions could be provided for out of the general tax levy. I do not believe in levying a tax on a certain class of business for the benefit of any other special class of undertakings. All money from excise licenses should be turned into the general fund.

"If liquor licenses are higher in New-York than they are in Brooklyn, the price for the licenses should be equalized in the two cities. If high license will weed out the disreputable places, I am in favor of high license. I would rather see the number of saloons increase than decrease."

"My views on the subject of excise legislation," said Gen. Woodford, "are radical, and do not acord with those that are ordinarily held.

"My theory of excise legislation is that each county should be permitted, through its own Board of Supervisors, to make its own legislation on the excise question.

"No legislation is ever thoroughly enforced against the dominant will and judgment of the community in which such enforcement is attempted. Witness our own legislation in this State in regard to usury. It is a dead letter on Wall Street and in all the great money centres.

"Each community has its own views with regard to personal habits and with regard to the duty of the State as to supervising such habits. The majority of the people of St. Lawrence County hold one view with regard to excise legislation; the people of New-York City hold another. The law that would be desired by the people of St. Lawrenec County and would be there enforced by the will and judgment of the people is a different law from the one that is desired and can be enforced here.

"Now, I would let St. Lawrence County make and enforce her own laws with regard to liquor selling; I would let New-York and Brooklyn do the same.

"If any county wanted free rum, I'd let that county have free rum, and thus let that county work out its own salvation. It would be better than the present absurdity of laws, which are a dead letter.

"By my plan of excise legislation, the entire subject would be taken out of politics."

DR. GRUNHUT, THEY SAY, IS ALIVE.

Children Contest His Will and Say He Has Been Spirited Away.

Louis Grunhut and Mary Bullona, son and daughter of Dr. Bernhard Grunhut, who was supposed to have died in Brooklyn Aug. 22, have filed, in the Surrogate's Court of Kings County, objections to the probate of their father's will. They allege that Dr. Grunhut, whose will was offered yesterday for probate, is not dead.

Dr. Grunhut, his children say, was alleged to have died in a Brooklyn hospital. No record of his death, they claim, can be found in any hospital, or in the Brooklyn Health Department.

The will on which the contest is to be made was offered for probate by Mrs. Jennie Grunhut, the alleged widow of Dr. Grunhut. The contestants claim that she was not their father's wife, that the will offered was not executed by him, and that he is not dead.

Dr. Grunhut had an estate valued at $86,000. The will is dated June 12, 1894. Among the bequests was one of $25,000 to the alleged widow. Besides this, she is to get the house 162 and 164 Monroe Street, Brooklyn. An annual income of $350 is to be set aside for Matilda Walters, a sister of Dr. Grunhut. The income of $2,500 is also set aside for another sister, Clara Hellman. Ten thousand dollars is set apart for the benefit of Almira Ketcham, the mother of Dr. Grunhut's alleged wife. $10,000 is to be invested for the benefit of Claudie Klein, and a similar amount for the benefit of Irma Klein of Chicago.

Bonnie Gardner gets $1,000, and the income of $25,000 is to go to any posthumous child born to his wife. Four-sevenths of the residuary estate is to be given to Mount Sinai Hospital, in New-York, and the remaining three-sevenths is to go to the Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum of New-York.

Paul B. and Matthew Stein of 68 East Sixty-first Street, New-York, are the witnesses to the will, and Abraham Stein and Gregory Ketcham, Dr. Grunhut's alleged brothers-in-law, are the executors.

The contestants, who were not mentioned in the will, allege that their father is not dead. They say that they do not know his whereabouts, and they also allege that he has been spirited away by those interested in having the will probated in order that they may get possession of the property.

Surrogate Abbott will make inquiry into the facts of the case.

Louis Grunhut, the son of Dr. Grunhut and one of the contestants, is a lawyer in this city.

ASKED TO BE PUT OUT OF MISERY.

Jules Overbury, an Electrician, Horribly Crushed by an Elevator.

Jules Overbury, twenty-three years old, of 23 Burnett Street, East Orange, N. J., was probably fatally crushed about the head shortly before 7 o'clock last night by an elevator in the Edison Electric Building, 53 to 59 Duane Street.

Overbury, who is an electrician, was on the seventh floor of the building, where he had been testing electric appliances. No one was in charge of the elevator at that hour.

Deciding to descend to the lower part of the building. Overbury looked over the guardrail, down into the elevator shaft, to see where the elevator was. The car was just above him and descending. It struck him on the top of the head.

He did not have time to get out of the way, but his head was forced against the heavy guardrail and was crushed beyond recognition.

The guardrail bent under the strain, and the man was thrown backward on the floor.

He remained in this position, still conscious, until found at 6:50 o'clock by William Johnson, another employe of the building. When Surgeon Ford arrived, Overbury was still conscious, but unable to speak, and it was only by signs that the details of the accident were learned.

Overbury was taken to the new Hudson Street Hospital. When Surgeon Ford told him that he would probably die, he wrote, "Good. Can't you end it, doctor?"

The Rev. Homer Wheaton Killed.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Nov. 12.—Homer Wheaton, a venerable resident of Dutchess County, was struck and killed at Millbrook this morning by the 10 o'clock train on the Newburg, Dutchess and Connecticut Railroad. He was crossing the track to the Post Office, and, being deaf, did not hear the approaching train.

Mr. Wheaton was ninety years old, and was born and passed his life in this county. He had a beautful country place at Lithgow, but passed his Winters in Millbrook.

For several years he was rector of Christ Episcopal Church of Poughkeepsie. He retired from the ministry in 1847, and announced that he had become a convert to the Roman Catholic faith. He was received into that Church, and afterward lived quietly, devoting himself to charity. He had one son, Judge Charles Wheaton of this city, who died several years ago.

Ex-President McCosh's Illness.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 12.—The condition of ex-President McCosh is still quite critical. Prayers were offered for him this morning in Marquand Chapel. Dr. Wykoff, his physician, said to-day that, while no marked change in his condition has taken place during the last few days, the ex-President seemed to be gradually sinking, and it was becoming evident that at best he could not last many months. On the other hand, Dr. Wykoff added, he may undergo a change for the worse at any time. His condition, while very uncertain, is exceedingly critical.

Two Run Over and Killed.

Four-year-old John Anderson, the son of Peter Anderson, a fireman, of 48 Franklin Avenue, Brooklyn, was run over and killed by Trolley Car No. 266 of the Franklin Avenue line yesterday. The motorman was arrested, but was not held by Capt. Hardy.

Alexander Smith, forty years old, of Jericho, L. I., was arrested on the charge of homicide last night for running over and killing Mrs. Jane Fitzpatrick, seventy years old, of 332 Flushing Avenue, on Flushing Avenue, near Graham Street. The body was removed to the Morgue.

TELEPHONE RATES, $80 per year and upward, according to use. Metallic circuit line; full long-distance equipment. 18 Cortlandt St.—Adv.

PORT ARTHUR'S RUMORED FALL

THE STORY OF ITS CAPTURE COMES BY WAY OF CHINA.

Said to Have Been Taken by the Japanese Yesterday Without Resistance—Carried by an Assault on the Land Side—The Forts Had Been Abandoned by the Chief Officers of the Chinese—No Acceptance Yet of President Cleveland's Offer.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—A dispatch from Shanghai to the Central News, under today's date, says it is reported there that Port Arthur was taken by the Japanese yesterday, without resistance. The Japanese, after bombarding the place for a short time, made a land assault upon the enemy's works, when the Chinese surrendered. The General in command and the other chief officers of the Chinese forces at Port Arthur had abandoned the forts on Nov. 6 and disappeared.

A portion of the Chinese fleet is at Taku. Several European Ministers are preparing to leave Pekin.

The correspondent of the Central News at Tokio gives the following additional details of the capture of Talien-Wan by Gen. Oyama: "Six forts, placed in strong positions on Talien-Wan Bay, mounting eighty guns of various sizes and patterns, together with all their stores of ammunition, were captured. The narrowest part of the land at Talien-Wan is seven miles wide. This strip of land was fitted with a network of telephones and other advanced systems of communication, and the place was protected by powerfully-arranged batteries and other defenses against a sea attack. Gen. Oyama, therefore, considered it advisable to make an unexpected attack from the rear, and in this he was completely successful. The demoralized enemy were routed in confusion and panic."

The Japanese Parliament has been summoned to meet at Tokio Dec. 22.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Official confirmation of the capture of Kin-Chow and Talien-Wan by the Japanese troops was received at the legation this morning in a cable dispatch from Hiroshima, which reads as follows:

"Marshal Oyama reports that the first division of his army took Kin-Chow on Nov. 6 and occupied the vicinity of Talien-Wan on Nov. 7. The enemy's forces at Kin-Chow were 1,000 infantry and 100 cavalry. At Talien-Wan the Chinese infantry numbered 3,180. The enemy at Talien-Wan fled toward Port Arthur. Our loss was only ten. The enemy's loss was inconsiderable."

The two Americans who were arrested on board the steamer Sydney at Kobé have been released under a written guarantee that they would give no assistance to the enemy. They have also written a letter expressing thanks for the kind treatment they received while under arrest. The Chinaman who was arrested with the Americans has been sent to Hiroshima.

A dispatch from Tokio to the Central News says Count Ito Huobumi, the Japanese Prime Minister, reports that the Japanese at Talien-Wan have destroyed all the torpedoes laid by the enemy at that place and captured several torpedo boats with their apparatus. The torpolo barracks at Talien-Wan were occupied by the Japanese without disturbing the mines. Important maps of the position and all the torpedoes laid were also seized. When the Japanese fleet with transports entered Talien-Wan Bay, it was rumored that a Chinese squadron had appeared outside, and a naval encounter appeared imminent. Suddenly, however, the Chinese, observing the Japanese fleet, steamed rapidly away toward Wei-Hai-Wei.

A dispatch from Fusan, Corea, reports another rising of the Tong-Haks, in the province of Kyong Sang Do. The rebels were dispersed by Japanese troops, who killed six and captured twenty-nine.

At a late hour this afternoon nothing official had been received at the State Department from either China or Japan. The Japanese Ministry, it is well known, is considering President Cleveland's proposition, but it is a matter of too great import to be settled hastily. The Emperor of Japan, whose headquarters are at Hiroshima, will be consulted, and these various consultations require time. It is believed, however, that definite replies will be received from both countries by Wednesday of this week.

So far as China is concerned, it was not expected that her reply would be formally given until she had consulted Great Britain. That she is anxious to bring to a close a war so destructive to her interests is well known, and it is this that has led the Cleveland Administration to believe that she will accept any honorable terms made by Japan. It was said to-day, however, by those who are in a position to reflect the views of the Chinese Minister, that China will not dare to determine the matter absolutely until after Great Britain shall have been heard from. And it is not believed that Great Britain will be willing that the United States alone shall gain the prestige which will naturally belong to this country from bringing the war to a close. Great Britain is more anxious than this country that hostilities should cease, but she wishes to have a voice in effecting this result.

China, it is thought, will not, for this reason, offend Great Britain by rashly accepting the proposition of the United States until she first learns the temper of the British mind. Another stumbling block will be the amount of the indemnity. Japan will doubtless hold out for $100,000,000, while China will regard not more than half that amount as the proper figure. Aside from the very natural desire of China to reduce the indemnity as much as possible, it will be a matter of great embarrassment in her present impoverished condition to raise so large a sum as that which Japan will exact. It can only be done by increasing her duty on foreign importations, which is now about 5 per cent., and which, in view of her treaty obligations, will not be easy. Great Britain, which is the largest exporter of manufactured products to China, would be the first to protest against this increase in customs duties, and this is another consideration which will cause China not to act precipitately, but to await Great Britain's pleasure.

Mr. Bissell Still Quite Ill.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Postmaster General Bissell, who has been ill for the last ten days, is still unable to do any work, and probably will not go to the Post Office Department before Thursday. Mr. Bissell contracted a severe cold, which for some time refused to yield to treatment, and finally affected one of his ears so that leeches had to be applied when other remedies failed to relieve his pain. Mr. Bissell was able to take a short ride this morning, but on his return decided that it would be better for him to remain indoors for several days.

Robbed a Church at Stamford.

STAMFORD, Conn., Nov. 12.—St. Andrew's Episcopal Church has been ransacked by burglars. The alms and contribution boxes have been broken open and the contents taken. The altar silverware had been prepared for removal, but it was not taken away.

CHURCH FACTIONS FIGHT IN THE DARK.

Shiloh Colored Baptists of Jamaica Roughly End Their Truce.

JAMAICA, L. I., Nov. 12.—The trouble in Shiloh Colored Baptist Church was renewed at the evening service last night, and the factions had a free fight in the darkness.

Missionary Roberts came here a short while ago as a mediator. He took sides against Pastor Tapley, and finally claimed the pastorate for himself. He was in the pulpit last evening when Tapley and his followers came in. Tapley called on Roberts to get out. His invitation was declined.

Tapley knocked a hymn book from Missionary Roberts's hand, and his followers had started to pull Roberts from the pulpit when the lights were suddenly extinguished and the darkness was broken only by the moonlight, which streaked in through the small windows.

Then there was a lively struggle, but what happened no one seems to know, owing to the darkness. Somehow, Tapley and his followers were singled out, and when the lights were again turned up, they were all on the outside of the building. The service was then finished in peace.

This is by no means the end of the matter, for Tapley has a reputation as a fighter, and he says that he will regain the pastorate. The next encounter between the two claimants and their followers will be awaited with interest.

SMOKE IN HERALD SQUARE THEATRE.

A Small Fire in the Building Alarms a Few Spectators.

A fire in the Herald Square Theatre Building, Thirty-fifth Street and Broadway, last night, caused a slight panic in the theatre.

Except for the coolness displayed by Policeman Waters and Sergt. Sheehan there would probably have been a rush for the exits, in which many people would doubtless have been injured.

Smoke was seen about 8:55 o'clock coming through the grating underneath the café in the building. When the engines responded a stream was thrown on the flames, and they were quickly extinguished. The damage will not exceed $50.

The fire was caused by an electric light wire coming in contact with a defective gaspipe. There was an explosion preceding the fire, and the smoke caused by it at once permeated the building. It rushed up into the café, and from there soon made its way to the theatre. It was particularly dense in the balcony. The people on the stage who noticed the smoke went right on with the play, and there would have been no trouble had not some one in the audience shouted, "Fire!"

A few excited persons started to leave the building, but they were soon induced by the policemen to return to their seats.

LOOTED THE EXPRESS CAR.

St. Louis and San Francisco Express Train Robbed in Missouri.

MONETT, Mo., Nov. 12.—The St. Louis and San Francisco westbound express was robbed to-night five miles west of this city.

The express car was looted.

UNDERMINED BY MUSKRATS.

A Manufacturing Establishment Demolished by the Burrowing Rodents.

ELKHART, Ind., Nov. 12.—The Elkhart Knitting Mills, employing over 100 hands, was completely demolished to-day by burrowing muskrats undermining the building. The extensive machinery and thousands of pairs of hosiery were hurled into the St. Joseph River by the caving in of the earth. Only a portion of the building remains.

The loss is estimated at $10,000.

Robbed Amherst Football Players.

AMHERST, Mass., Nov. 12.—While Dartmouth and Amherst were playing their championship football game on Pratt Field Saturday, sneak thieves were at work in the dressing rooms, where the players had left their clothing. Thomas, '98, substitute end on the Amherst team, was robbed of a diamond ring valued at $125 and of $180 in money. Tyler, '97, right tackle, also an Amherst man, lost a valuable ring. Several small robberies occurred about the town in the afternoon.

To Hear Capt. Howgate's Demurrer.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—An agreement was made to-day between counsel for Capt. Henry W. Howgate, the alleged defaulting disbursing officer of the Signal Corps, and District Atotrney Birney, by which arguments on the demurrer to the indictments against Capt. Howgate will be heard, probably in one of the criminal courts on Saturday. If the demurrer is overruled, the trial will be set for some date in January. Capt. Howgate is still in the District Jail.

No Dinner to Strong and Grant.

The Colonial Club dinner, which was set for the Monday evening following election day, and for which invitations had been sent to W. L. Strong and Hugh J. Grant, did not take place last night.

At the rooms of the club it was said that the proposed dinner had been abandoned. No reason was given, and none of the club members who was seen last night was inclined to discuss the matter.

Alderman-Elect Goetz's Leg Broken.

Christian Goetz, the Republican Alderman-elect, who defeated "Silver Dollar" Smith in the Third District, had his left leg broken last night by a horse, upon which he was riding, falling upon his body. The accident took place at Canal and Orchard Streets. He was riding in the parade of the Third District Republicans.

He was taken to his home, 137 Forsyth Street, where a physician attended to the injury.

Suicide by Fire.

BEEBE, Ark., Nov. 12.—The wife of T. K. Breckinridge got up at 5 o'clock this morning, took a bunch of newspapers, set them on fire, and, walking out into the back yard, deliberately set her clothing on fire and burned herself to death. She died almost without pain a little before noon. She gave no cause for her rash act. The family had recently come to Arkansas from Travis County, Texas.

Judgment Against the "L" Company.

Charles M. Church, Esther Church, and others, owners of the property 120 Park Row, secured a judgment in the Supreme Court yesterday against the Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company for $750, for loss of rentals to the property occasioned by the maintenance of the railroad, and $8,000 for the fee in the street taken by the railroad company.

Burned in a Lamp Explosion.

Mrs. Mary Boyd, a widow, living on the fourth floor of the tenement house 507 West Thirtieth Street, was burned by the explosion of a kerosene lamp in her room last night. She was taken to Roosevelt Hospital and it was found that her face, arms, and chest were terribly burned. She is in a critical condition.

Arrested Voters Plead Not Guilty.

About sixty persons charged with illegal registration pleaded not guilty before Judge Fitzgerald in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions yesterday. The cases will be heard on Friday.

New Baseball Magnates to Meet.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 12.—The American Association of Baseball Clubs will hold a meeting at the Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago, on Friday, Nov. 16.

You know you'll be satisfied if you buy a Columbia. Price $100 next year.—Adv.

FAIR WOMEN AND FINE HORSES

THE AUTUMN FETE AT THE BIG GARDEN A SUCCESS.

SCENES IN THE GAYLY-DECKED BOXES.

New-York's Fashionable Set Entertains Many Visitors from Out of Town.

SOME OF THE STRIKING COSTUMES.

As Usual Much of the Interest Centred in the Groups of Society People and the Throngs on the Promenade—The Decorations Profuse and the Ventilation of the Garden Improved—The Show in the Ringside Where the Horses Contested for the Honors of the Colored Ribbons and Other Prizes—The Animals and the Owners to Whom Awards Were Made by the Judges.

The Horse Show, which opened yesterday at the Madison Square Garden, is a success. For nine seasons it has drawn society to the big show place, as the strongest magnet attracts the smallest needle, and yet never before has it been so generally successful in all its details and taken as a whole as it is this year.

Every one was there who is in town. Débutantes of last year were present, and pretty débutantes-elect appeared in great numbers. Handsome matrons chaperoned their daughters, and held merry courts in the boxes, while men of various ages, nationalities and sets worshipped at their shrines.

All social functions have their features and their minor details of interest. The feature of the present Horse Show is the attendance of many well-known people from Western and Southern cities, who have not been seen at the Garden in former years.

The minor details of interest are the horses. They seem to be as secondary a consideration as ever. It was only the owners of competing animals and other members of the "riding-and-driving set" of society who seemed to remember the exhibition was a Horse Show.

The society women in the boxes spent much of their time looking at those on the promenade around the arena, while those on the promenade returned the compliment, raised their daintily-gloved hands and lorgnettes, and looked up at those in the boxes.

Who looked at the horses?

In the afternoon one might easily have walked around the exhibition ring in two or three minutes. In the evening one would have been fortunate to have completed the tour in a quarter of an hour, so crowded was the pathway.

There were numerous improvements in the show, many of which excited favorable criticism among the fashionable folk. The decorations were more elaborate and artistic than in former years, hundreds of yards of yellow and black bunting gracefully draping the boxes, and countless American flags hanging near the immense ceiling.

One of the greatest improvements was the new means of ventilation. In former years the Garden, at about 10 o'clock P. M., became disagreeably close and warm. Last night it was so cool that many of the men did not leave off their overcoats, and the women retained their wraps throughout the evening.

The boxes began to fill up at an earlier hour than formerly. The closing was also earlier than usual, almost no one remaining in the Garden after 11:15 o'clock.

It took nearly half an hour for the crowd to make its exit after the last award was made. A good many of those in boxes waited until everybody else had gone before starting for home. By doing so they showed very good sense and "avoided the rush."

The gowns of the women were even more handsome than ever, and showed to better advantage than formerly owing to the more brilliant light.

Many of those visiting the show attended large dinners first, especially some of those from out of town.

For five more days the "Horse-Show" party" will be the most popular form of entertainment with fashionable hostesses.

SOME COSTUMES AT THE SHOW.

The Gay Throng of Visitors Seen in the Boxes and on Parade.

The boxes and seats were gay at the Autumn fête by 8:30 in the evening with maids and matrons—a regular garden of bright colors and gowns, but a milliner's garden, for the most vivid of impressionist painters could not see in nature the marvelous tints and shades with which Dame Fashion is decking her fairest daughters this year.

Every one was saying how-do-you-do to every one else, and when not receiving callers the women were wandering about with their escorts looking up friends and acquaintances.

One heard from all sides, not infrequently in chorus, a varied conversation, sometimes affording bits of sketches of Summer life, and again short chapters of personal history.

Box 106, owned by C. E. Whitehead, was occupied in the evening by a party of fashionable folk from other cities, including Mr. and Mrs. Carroll Mercer

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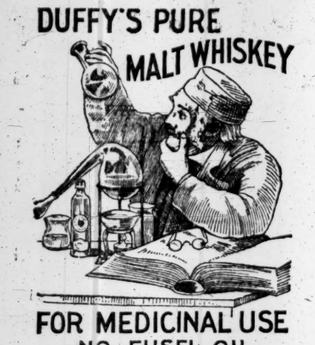

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were Mr. and Mrs. Gould and Mrs. Paran Stevens, who wore dark-green silk, with yellow trimmings. Mrs. Gould looked handsome in yellow chiffon, with extra full sleeves and a bodice of changeable green jet. She wore violets and a black velvet hat, with long plumes.

Miss Gertrude Barclay, who is one of New-York's most popular and attractive young society women, looked pretty in black-striped silk, with heavy red velvet collar and trimmings, and a tiny bonnet of red velvet.

Miss Anna Peabody, who will make her debut in December, was attractive in a gown of turquois blue chiffon, and a broad-brimmed velvet hat.

Mrs. Harriman, who was formerly Miss Camilla Morse, wore a black satin dress with turquoise blue satin collar, violets, and a small jet bonnet.

Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg, in the Astor box, wore a rich black velvet gown and a broad-brimmed hat of the same material.

Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt attended the show, occupy'ng seats, not in a box. She wore a simple but becoming gown of black silk, with sleeves of old lace, and turquoise blue collar. She was accompanied by William Jay.

Mrs. Seward Webb wore a black gown, the sleeves spangled with silver, and a cerise velvet collar and bonnet.

Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cruger wore an amethyst velvet gown, with blouse vest of Brussels net, with sequins of gold and black.

Miss Rita A'Costa looked charming in a unique gown, with blouse of a greenish-blue shade, with jet ornaments and a quaintly-shaped black hat.

Mrs. Albert Hilton wore a black gown, with a large bunch of violets.

Mrs. Harrison B. Moore wore a beautiful gown of black, the wrap of chinchilla being a feature of the costume.

Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer was one of the most charming-looking women present. Her aunt, Mrs. Barrett, was with her, wearing a costume of garnet velvet. It is two years since Mrs. Tailer, then Miss Maud Lorillard, attended the show. She wore a soft gown of black, the front ornamented with jets and a large, picturesque black hat, with plumes.

Mrs. Frank Sprague was in the box with Mrs. Moore, wearing a black and white gown, with a white hat.

Mrs. Arthur Herenden, who is in mourning, carried a large bunch of violets.

The afternoon gowns were without exception street costumes, and varied from the most elaborate arrangements of lace, silk, and velvet to the simplest and most stylish of plain wool dresses.

Miss Elizabeth Stokes, niece of Anson Phelps Stokes, wore with a dark bodice of fancy material a skirt of a dark brown shade plaided off into large squares with white. A pretty little toque of pink velvet had a jet crown over it, and the rim was made up of black velvet loops and bows, and jet rings were suspended from loops of velvet on either side of the knot of hair at the back. There was a touch of white lace at the neck of the gown.

Miss Godfrey, Miss Stokes's companion on the promenade, wore a gown of one of the new shades, something like a deep plum, with a cream lace yoke in the front, and collar and folds around the shoulder and waist of the brightest and lightest shades of green.

Miss Terrell and Miss Bertha Terrell dressed almost exactly alike in black, soft light blue at the neck, and deep collars of chinchilla, and hats with plumes and trimmings to match the fur.

Mrs. Terrell wore a combination brown cloth and fur dress, with a little black bonnet.

The Misses Coudert wore dark gowns, white lace, and colored stock collars. Miss Chesebrough looked pretty in a gown of blending tints.

The dress of a young woman seen in the afternoon in Frederick Eddy's box was noticeable across the hall. It was a black cutaway coat, with a white vest, box-plaited from the collar, and broad white cuffs turned back over the black sleeves.

A conspicuous gown on the floor in the afternoon was of black silk, worn by an elderly woman. The coat was of black brocaded silk. There was a full vest of white mull and lace, and a broad collar of the same on the back. Black gloves met the sleeves at the elbow, which made a deep puff and fall of mull and lace. The hat matched, and the wrap was a deep one of chinchilla.

A pretty young woman who attracted much attention in the party of afternoon paraders wore a skirt of black satin edged with fur. The bodice was an indescribable mass of green velvet, lace, jet, numerable tails of fur, and steel buckles. Lemon-colored gloves met the large sleeves at the elbow. The muff was quite as indescribable as the bodice. The hat, of black velvet and plumes, was quite picturesque.

A contrast among the paraders shortly after the show opened was a sweet-faced young woman, whose plainly-dressed hair had the appearance of great simplicity under the hat set well back upon her head. The hat had a plain front of black velvet, and there were plumes upon the back of it. The rest of the costume was black, the skirt godeton, and the coat of black velvet with chinchilla furs.

There was also seen the plain black cloth gown, as simple almost as the princesse dress of a number of years ago. There was the gown with the blouse effect in the front, and gowns with steel buttons like distances apart that are new and look strange.

Miss Alice Nicholas looked very pretty, the pink at the neck of her gown matching the pink of her cheeks, and the piquant face of Miss Maud Livingston in the box just beside her, was set off by a red stock collar, and big bows of velvet flared out gaily from her black hat.

Two picturesque little maids in the reserved seats wore bright scarlet hats and gowns with fur trimmings. They studied their afternoon programmes with interest, and staid until the end of the jumping.

The following were among those occupying boxes in the afternoon: in J. L. Kernochan's box—Miss Kate Carey, Henry Pelham Robbins, and Mr. and Mrs. Kernochan; in Anson W. Hard's box—Miss Sarah Hard, Miss May Law, and Mrs. Hard; in H. L. Terrell's box—Mrs. Terrell, Miss Terrell, and Miss Bertha Terrell; in Charles H. Godfrey's box—Mr. and Mrs. Godfrey, Mrs. Hyde, Miss Ada Godfrey, Miss Elizabeth C. Stokes, and Henry Worthington Bull; in H. I. Nicholas's box—Miss Alice Nicholas, Miss Maud Livingston, Miss Katherine Garrison, and Miss Nicholas.

In William C. Whitney's box—Mr. Whitney, Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., and others; in H. A. Barclay's box—the Messrs. Barclay, Miss Caroline Barclay, Miss Geraldine Fitzgerald, and Miss Adele Fitzgerald; in William Pollock's box—Mrs. Andariese, Mr. Pollock, and others; in R. A. Chesebrough's box—Miss Chesebrough, Frederick Chesebrough, Miss Constance Coudert, Miss Clarisse Coudert, and C. Du Pont Coudert; in William F. Burden's box—Mr. Burden, Miss Burden, and others; in Mrs. Hearst's box—Mrs. Harriman and her mother, Mrs. Hearst, and others; in T. Suffern Tailer's box—Mr. and Mrs. Tailer and others; in Robert Maclay's box—the Misses Eno, Mr. Maclay, and others; in Mayor-elect William L. Strong's box—Mr. Strong's daughter and his son, Bradley Strong; in F. H. Benedict's box—Miss May Tolfree, Mr. Tolfree, De Forest Manice, and Louis Larocque, son of Joseph Larocque.

Among the prominent people present in the afternoon were Mr. and Mrs. Edgerton L. Winthrop, Nathaniel C. Reynal, Thomas Hugh Kelly, Robert Wallack, "Jack" Beresford, Mr. and Mrs. T. Pearsall Field, Harry Case, Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg, Charles W. Ogden, Jr., Ernest Iselin, Miss Turnure, Miss Bratam, Mr. Polk, Harold Van Rensselaer, "Jack" Van Rensselaer, the Misses Strong, Miss Chrystie, Miss Louise M. Bell and her fiancé, Stephen Whitney, Miss Madeline Knowlton, Miss Green, Miss Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Bronson, Miss Owen, the Misses Warner.

Henry Warner, Miss Elvine Negser, Miflin Wharton, Richard Wharton, Miss Anita Neilson, and Miss Carol Neilson of Lawrence, L. I.; Dr. Francke, also of Lawrence; Miss Anna Sands, Miss Bessie Delafield, Miss Cornelia Delafield, Miss Caroline Lee, Miss Daisy Dixon, Columbus Baldwin, J. Benkard, Louis Agostini, Louis Haight, Miss Shape, Miss Clara Morse, De Ruyter Hollins, Charles Garland, Miss Garland, Russell Landale, Miss Mabel Metcalf, Mr. Metcalf, the Misses Robinson, William Loew, Victor Loew, Lorillard Kip, Jr., Sanford Hatch, and E. N. Dickerson.

THE SHOW IN THE RING.

Something About the Animals That Took Part in the Competitions.

The tenth annual Horse Show began promptly at 2 o'clock with the judging of the first class of harness horses, for which there were thirty entries, all but three of which were brought out to answer the call of Bugler Hayes.

The lot filled the ring well, but fortunately there were no collisions of consequence, though some of the horses were made a bit skittish by the music, and managed to twist about in a manner that indicated possible upsets. But nothing of the kind occurred to mar the show of traps of every conceivable variety that can be drawn by a single horse.

The most striking freak in the way of carriage architecture was a bright vermilion box, uncouth in the extreme, though reputed to be very swell. It looked like a half section of a dry-goods box set on a pair of wheels, and drawn by a neat little brown mare called Black Bessie, driven by a groom in faultless uniform, the whole outfit belonging to the New-York Coach Horse and Cob Company.

Gigs, tandem carts, pony carts, village traps, park traps, Tilburys, and a host of nondescript vehicles only to be known under the generic name of "traps," were shown, and there were two four-wheeled vehicles. To one of these, a basket village cart, Dr. W. Seward Webb showed his imported mare Her Majesty, and to another, a cross between a road wagon and a cart, John A. Logan, Jr., showed his mare Gaiety Girl. Neither was able to win any part of the prize. W. L. Elkins showed Lady Louise, and a groom drove Master Van Rensselaer King's mare Tip Top to skeleton rigs that were more like breaking-carts than anything else.

The judges had a long and thankless task, as the work of deciding on the best of such a fine lot was a nard one. After an hour's labor the lot was reduced to sixteen competitor, and of this batch six were selected for the struggle which would win the prize. The blue ribbon was finally pinned to the bridle of Caesar. a very shapely and level-headed bay gelding owned by Tiechenor & Bratton of Englewood, Ill., and driven to a neat Kensington trap by Mr. Bratton, one of the owners. Joseph E. Widener of Philadelphia, was a close competitor with Regina gelding Avondale, a showy bay with very high knee action, but a bit of nervousness told against him when it came to the decision. Mr. Widener drove his horse to a gig, and managed to get mixed up in a couple of snarls, though no damage was done in either of them except to fret his animal a trifle. Mr. Widener got the second prize. The third went to E. M. Fulton, Jr., who drove his gray mare Lady Gay to a Kensington cart. The fourth prize went to John Arthur, who drove his horse Cock Robin, a brown gelding, to a spider phaeton.

The awards seemed to be perfectly satisfactory to the few people present, as the giving of the ribbons was applauded.

There was little in the exhibition of the coaching stallions to arouse general interest, as the breed is one in which but few are interested. The general opinion was that the show, as a whole, was a good one, and the awarding of the blue ribbon to Ludwig over the field of eleven met with general approval, as he showed good action, solid bone, clean legs, and good substance. The winner is owned by George Cockburn of Canada. The horse that was placed fourth, Gros Ile, owned by Thompson & Bland of Crawfordsville, Ind., satisfied most of the critics rather better than did the two placed ahead of him, Loyal and Burin, but he was a trifle too small to suit all the requirements of a sire for coaching animals.

Following this came a splendid show of roadsters, thirteen of the fifteen entered competing for the prize of $100. As usual, Col. Lawrence Kip was represented by three horses, Mambrino Belle, My May, and Annuity, the latter shown to a road cart and the other two to the customary Brewster road wagon. E. R. Bowne had his mare Nutshell in a four-wheeled breaking cart, which the judges thought was not a proper vehicle under the conditions, and he was ordered out of the ring and the competition.

The lover of the road horse had his cup of happiness filled to overflowing while this class was in the ring, and lined the rail to watch the gracefully-moving animals, while he vented his spleen against the high-stepping, showy, but never speedy hackney to his heart's content. Meantime, a parade was the qualities of the trotting-bred horse, and pointed out the advantage of the clean, stealing action, as against the pounding movement of the hackney.

The judges were Gen. G. S. Field of Buffalo, Col. E. B. Parsons of Rochester, Carl S. Curr, Jr., of Commack, L. I., and Isaac E. Sheldon of this city. It was no easy task these had, but before they had completed their work any number of people were willing to bet that Col. Kip would keep up his unbroken record by winning the first prize. He did just that, winning this time with Mambrino Belle, by Blue Danube, out of Ann, by Hambletonian. Mambrino Belle was driven by Mr. Moser, who was for so long a time at Mr. Shults's farm at Parkville. Second prize went to Evangeline, one of the famous road team belonging to Charles M. Reed of Erie, Penn., driven by the professional driver, Bernard. The competition between this pair and Col. Kip's bay mare My May, was very lively and close, the latter getting the third place. William M. V. Hoffman got the white ribbon with his bay gelding, Harry H., a son of Favorite Wilkes, and a speedy and showy animal.

The show of thoroughbreds was a decidedly commonplace one, the first prize being awarded to the imported horse King Galop over Devotee, the son of Alarm, owned by the Madison Stable of Mr. Kelly.

In the Americo-Arab classes, the Rider and Driver prize for Stallions three years old or over went to Abdul Hamid II., exhibited by T. C. Patterson of Philadelphia, and that for the younger class to Dosoris, owned by the Columbia Farm, at Syosset, L. I.

Only four saddle horses were shown in that class between 14.1 hands and 15 hands up to carrying 200 pounds. In this class, George Green's bay mare Badge won very easily, S. S. Howland's Hazel, ridden by Capt. Adams, being placed second, and Mrs. Howland's gray gelding Belmont getting the third award. The show was nothing phenomenal, as the horses were a heavy and not very lively lot.

In Class 52, for pairs of carriage horses exceeding 15.2 hands shown to a four-wheeled vehicle, there was a remarkably fine display, the prize again going to O. H. P. Belmont's pair, Hurlingham and Rockingham, the pair that won last year in the same class. Mr. Belmont's coachman, M. Fitzpatrick, handled the lines over the beautiful bays, as he did last year.

It was a practical walk-over for the span last year, but this time it was a harder task, for Charles Bates of the New-York Coach Horse and Cob Company had a pair of bays in Commander and Cardinal that were superb in action, in condition, and in appearance, and the margin between the two pairs was very narrow indeed. The same concern got the fourth prize with a handsome pair, Cadet and Contribute, who were but little behind the second-prize winners. Between the two the judges placed a pair driven by Joseph E. Widener of Philadelphia that has won the blue ribbon at other shows. There were fifteen competitors for the prize, and when the lot were in the ring they made a showing that was a source of keen enjoyment to every lover of superb carriage horses. It was the best show in its class ever seen in the Garden.

The first of the several four-in-hand classes to be judged was passed upon late in the afternoon. It was for teams four years old or over and between 14 and 15 hands in height. Five of the six teams entered were shown, Pierre Lorillard, Jr.'s, team being the missing one.

Under the handling of that expert reinsman, John Donnelly, Superintendent of the Woodlawn Park Farm, the prize was easily won with John Arthur's handsome and showy team of very dark bay horses. They were harnessed to a drag that resembled a double-seated dogcart, and the fact that the horses were models of steadiness and grace in their movements easily convinced one that they would eventually get the coveted blue ribbon, as they did. A. J. Cassatt of Philadelphia had a team of dark chestnuts harnessed to a body brake which got the second prize. The leaders, who looked like ponies, were a trifle flighty and skittish, and that told a bit against them, as manners are considered in judging the class. R. F. Carman drove the cross-matched team entered by himself and Marion Story, to which third prize was awarded.

These horses worked none too well together, and had they had a bit more practice together before being brought into the ring they would probably have landed the second prize. The New-York Coach Horse and Cob Company's entry, driven by Charles F. Bates, made a good showing, but were hardly up to any of the teams placed ahead of them. J. Dickman Brown showed a lot driven to a dos-a-dos cart, that was hardly up to the conditions of the competition, though the trap might have come under the designation of a "drag."

A jumping contest for middleweight qualified hunters wound up the afternoon show. There were sixteen competitors, and the prize went to Countess, with Good Boy second, both belonging to the Monmouth County Hunt, and both ridden by "Jimmy" Blute. Stanton Elliott rode Kensington, perhaps the best jumper of the lot, so as to get third prize, while the fourth place fell to The Turk, ridden by Sidney J. Smith of Staten Island, a very clever young rider, both after the hounds and in the ring. The exhibition was rather disappointing, a fact which was doubtless due in great pa.t to the nervousness of the horses, resulting from the glare of the electric lights and the music of the band.

Long before society began to put in an appearance for the evening, there was one of the prettiest displays of the show. This was a string of stallions in the thoroughbred trotting hackney and coaching classes. This evening parade is always one of the best features of the show, and is a sight that well repays one for being early at the Garden.

Twelve of the sixteen horses entered for the prize for ladies' saddle horses, ladies to ride, appeared in the ring for the first competition. The horses and the ladies in the saddles were Ray, Mrs. W. E. Kotman; Radiant, Miss Edna Earl, (the prize winner at last year's show;) Ladas, Mrs. John Gerken; Comet, Mrs. Wall; General, Miss L. B. Jackson; Acrobat, Miss Forbes; The Baron, Mrs. Rollin M. Squire; Puck, Miss Beach; Lady Jane, Miss M. Cahill; Sovereign, Miss Howard; Gipsey Queen, Miss Mabel Floss; Queen's Taste, Mrs. Beach.

It took the judges something like an hour to select the winners, and there was a general evidence of satisfaction when the blue ribbon was given to Eugene D. Hawkins's handsome bay gelding, The Baron, a perfectly-mannered animal, ridden by Mrs. Rollin M. Squire. To Mitchell Harrison's bay Acrobat, ridden by Miss Forbes, went the red ribbon, the third prize went to Mrs. Kotman's horse Ray, and the fourth to Mrs. John G. Moore's chestnut Puck, ridden by Miss Beach.

All but three of the ladies wore black or very dark costumes, there being one tan-colored habit, one of rich wine color, and one of drab. These were pronounced by the critics as being a little out of form for the show ring, though appropriate enough for the Park. It probably had its effect on the judges, for two of the winners wore the dark-colored habits.

Twenty-three high steppers, most of them harnessed to Tilburys or the English buggies, as the hooded Tilbury is called, appeared when the high-steppers were called to the ring. After the preliminary parade the contestants were cut down to sixteen in very quick order, the judges sending seven of the competitors out on the ground that the horses hardly came up to the requirements of a high-stepper.

There was a long examination then of the sixteen remaining, a parade singly in Indian file and then in a general mêlée, and out of it all came the decision that the best horse of the lot was the trappy gelding Sensation, owned by Frank D. Beard and driven by J. H. Shults, Jr., of Brooklyn. A unanimous judges' award it was, for Sensation filled the requirements of the class to a dot. John A. Logan's bay hackney, The Devil's Deputy, driven by his owner, got the second prize, the third going to Joseph E. Widener's Avondale, which had been placed second earlier in the day. Mr. Widener, of course, drove his horse, as he is an expert whip, but Avondale was not on his best behavior. J. Clinch Smith got the fourth prize with Greylight, a useful horse, which had served as a leader for one of the teams that drew the coach Comet to the polo city in the Westchester Country Club early in the season.

The jumping exhibition, which wound up the night's show, was a decidedly tedious affair, as only about one-half of the thirty-eight competing horses were able to jump at all. They refused the brush, or hit the in-and-out, and five of them fell at the first jump, the brush fence, throwing their riders, but fortunately injuring none of them seriously.

A dozen found the five-bar gate too much for them, and, altogether, the show was one of the worst ever seen in the Garden. But that was due to the fact that it was a class open to all horses whose owners happened to think they were jumpers. Bay Boy, ridden by a riding master, made such a smash of things and collided with so many horses in his trip around the ring that horse and rider were ordered out of the ring.

Jumping only counted in this class. So Mrs. S. S. Howland's Lady Bird, ridden by R. English, got first prize, though G. Worth's Kensington, ridden by W. Stanton Pillot, seemed the better jumper of the pair. Lady Bird's fearless way of going at the jumps decided things in her favor, however. Merryfield got third place, and Punch landed in fourth, the latter pair having a couple of extra trials to decide between them.

WINNERS OF THE AWARDS.

Owners Who Secured the Prizes in the Various Classes.

The awards made yesterday were as follows:

Class 45.—For mare or gelding over 14.1 hands and not exceeding 15 hands; to be shown before a village cart, gig, or phaeton:

First prize, $150, won by Tichenor & Bratton's Caesar, b. g., 6 years, 14.3½ hands, (driven by Mr. Bratton.) Second prize, $75, won by Joseph E. Widener's Avondale, b. g., 8 years, 14.3 hands, (driven by Mr. Widener.) Third prize, $35, won by E. M. Fulton, Jr.'s, Lady Gay, ch. m., 6 years, 14.3 hands, (driven by Mr. Fulton.) Very highly commended, won by John Arthur's Cock Robin, br. g., 6 years, 4.3 hands, (driven by Mr. Arthur.)

Class 41.—For coaching stallions 3 years old or over, to be shown in hand:

First prize, $200, won by George Cockburn's Ludwig, b. s., 5 years, 16.1 hands, by August-Minnie. Second prize, $100, won by McLaughlin Brothers' Loyal, b. s., 5 years, 16.1 hands, by Demani-Eva. Third prize, $50, won by Walter W. Law's Burin, ch. s., 4½ years, 16.1 hands, by Leotard-Roulot. Very highly commended, won by Thomson & Bland's Gros II., br. s., 7 years, 16 hands.

Class 11.—For roadsters, mare or gelding, 5 years old or over; to be shown to harness or wagon:

First prize, $100, won by Col. Lawrence Kip's Mambrino Belle, b. m., 6 years, 15.1½ hands, by Blue Danube-Ann. Second prize, $50, won by Charles M. Reed's Evangeline, br. m., 7 years, 15.3 hands, by Elevator. Third prize, $25, won by Col. Lawrence Kip's My May, b. m., 7 years, 15.1½ hands, by Nero-Lady Wolkill. Very highly recommended, won by W. M. V. Hoffman's Harry H., b. g., 6 years, 15.2 hands, by Favorite Wilkes.

Class 52.—For carriage horses; pair of mares or geldings or mare and gelding exceeding 15.2 hands; to be shown before a four-wheeled vehicle, wagons excluded:

First prize, $200, won by Oliver H. P. Belmont's Hurlingham, b. g., 7 years, 15.3 hands, and Rockingham, b. g., 6, 15.3 hands. Second prize, $100, won by New-York Coach Horse and Cob Company's Commander, b. g., 5, 16.1 hands, and Cardinal, b. g., 6, 16.1 hands. Third prize, $50, won by Joseph E. Widener's Bay President, b. g., 5, 15 hands, and bay gelding, 5, 16 hands. Very highly commended, won by New-York Coach Horse and Cob Company's Cadet, b. g., 6, 15.2½ hands, and Contribute, b. g., 4, 15.2½ hands.

Class 72.—For saddle horses, mares or geldings, over 14.1 hands and under 15 hands, up to carrying 200 pounds:

First prize, $100, won by George Green's Badge, b. m., 5 years, 14.3 hands. Second prize, $50, won by the Belwood Stud's Hazel, ch. m., 10, 14.3 hands. Third prize, $25, won by Mrs. S. S. Howland's Belmont, g. g., 10, 14.1½ hands. Very highly commended, won by W. L. Elkins's Belle of the Ball, rn. m., 6, 14.3½ hands.

Class 1.—For thoroughbred stallions 3 years old or over, to be shown in hand:

First prize, $300, won by the Belwood Stud's King Gallop, b. s., 16.2 hands, by Galopin-King Tom. Second prize, $150, won by Madison Stable's b. s., 7, 16 hands, by Alarm-Sister of Mercy. Third prize, $75, won by W. A. Wadsworth's Devil-to-Pay, b. s., 11, 16 hands, by Robert the Devil-Polonaise. Very highly commended, won by G. W. Cook's Ironsides, b. s., 4, 16.1 hands, by the Falcon-mare by Cambuslang.

Class 104.—Prize offered by The Rider and Driver. For registered Americo-Arab stallions, three years old or over, to be shown in hand, not ridden or driven:

First prize, $125, won by T. C. Patterson's Abdul Hamid II., ch. s., 15.0½ hands, by Leopard-Mary Shepherd. Second prize, $75, won by J. A. F. Ramsdell's Islam, ch. s., 12 years, by Linden Tree-Nell Andrews. Third prize, $25, won by Columbia Farm's Abdul Hamid III., b. s., 8 years, 15.1 hands, by Abdul Hamid II.-Topsy Shephard. Very highly commended, won by Columbia Farm's Regina gelding, s., 12 years, 15.2 hands, by Linden Tree-Tichesta.

Class 106.—Special prize of $100, offered in plate or money by The Rider and Driver. For registered Americo-Arab stallions, under three years old, to be shown in hand:

Prize won by Columbia Farm's Doxoris, ch. s., 2 years, by Abdul Hamid II.-Claydust.

Class 59.—For four-in-hand teams, mares or geldings, four years old or over, 14 hands and under 15 hands; to be shown before a coach, drag, or body-brake:

First prize, $150, won by John Arthur's four dark browns. Second prize, $75, won by A. J. Cassatt's four chestnuts. Third prize, $35, won by R. F. Carman's and Marion Story's cross-matched team. Very highly commended, won by New-York Coach Horse and Cob Company's cross-matched team.

Class 88.—For qualified middle-weight hunters up to carrying between 165 and 190 pounds to hounds:

First prize, $200, won by Monmouth County Hunt's Countess, br. m., 6 years old. Second prize, $100, won by Monmouth County Hunt's Good Boy, b. g., 7 years, 16.1 hands. Third prize, $50, won by Gorham A. Worth's Kensington, ch. g., 5 years, 15.2½ hands. Very highly commended, won by Sidney J. Smith's The Turk, br. g., 10 hands.

Class 74.—For ladies' saddle horses, not under 14.3 hands, four years old; to be ridden by ladies:

First prize, $150, won by Eugene D. Hawkins's The Baron, b. g., 4 years, 16 hands, (ridden by Mrs. Rollin M. Squire.) Second prize, $75, won by Chestnut Hill Stock Farm's Acrobat, b. g., aged, 15.3 hands, (ridden by Miss Forbes.) Third prize, $35, won by Mrs. W. E. Kotman's Ray, b. g., 7 years, 15.2½ hands, (ridden by Mrs. Kotman.) Very high commended, won by Mrs. John G. Moore's Puck, ch. g., 6 years, 15.0¼ hands, (ridden by Miss Beach.)

Class 49.—For horses in harness, high steppers, not under 14.2 hands and under 15.2 hands; to be shown to an appropriate vehicle:

First prize, $150, won by Francis D. Beards's Sensation, b. g., aged, 15.1½ hands, (driven by J. H. Shults, Jr.) Second prize, $75, won by John A. Logan's the Devil's Deputy, b. g., 5 years, 15.1½ hands, (driven by John A. Logan, Jr.) Third prize, $35, won by Raymond Hoagland's Iroquois, ch. g., 7 years, 15.1½ hands, (driven by Joseph E. Widener.) Very highly commended, won by J. Clinch Smith's Greylight, gr. g., 6 years, 15.1½ hands, (driven by Mr. Hawkins.)

Class 93.—For hunters and jumpers; performance over fence only to count:

First prize, $150, won by Mrs. S. S. Howland's Lady Bird, b. m., 5 years, 15.3 hands. Second prize, $75, Gorham A. Worth's Kensington, ch. g., 5 years, 15.2½ hands. Third prize, $35, Adam Beck's Merryfield, b. m., 4 years, 15.2½ hands. Very highly commended, Monmouth County Hunt's Punch, blk. g., aged, 15.3 hands.

The Card for To-day.

Following is the programme for the exhibition to-day:

9 to 9:30 A. M.—Horses led or ridden may be exercised in the ring.
9:30 to 10 A. M.—Horses driven may be exercised in the ring.
10:30 A. M.—Judging 5 horses and delivery wagons, Class 43.
10:45 A. M.—Judging 3 pairs of ponies in harness, Class 112, and 2 Shetland pony tandems, Class 110.
11 A. M.—Judging 15 yearling hackney stallions, Class 28.
11:30 A. M.—Judging 15 yearling hackney fillies, Class 35.
12 M.—Judging 9 yearling colts, fillies, or geldings, foaled in America, by hackney stallions out of inspected or unregistered mares, Class 37.
12:20 P. M.—Judging 9 ponies under saddle, Class 78.
12:45 P. M.—Judging 8 Shetland ponies under saddle, Class 80.
2 P. M.—Judging 16 pairs of harness horses, Class 48.
2.30 P. M.—Judging 9 pairs of roadsters in harness, Class 13.
3 P. M.—Judging 9 standard-bred trotting stallions, Class 6.
3:30 P. M.—Judging 15 saddle horses, Class 68.
3:50 P. M.—Judging 10 brougham horses, broughams, and appointments, Class 55.
4:20 P. M.—Judging 12 ponies in harness, Class 67.
4:40 P. M.—Judging 8 hackney stallions, Class 22.
5:10 P. M.—Judging 9 park tandems, owner to drive, Class 58.
5:40 P. M.—Judging 12 ponies over the jumps, Class 97.
8 P. M.—Judging 26 mounted park police, Class 102.
8:30 P. M.—Judging 6 pair of horses and best-appointed cabriolets, Class 113.
8:50 P. M.—Judging 15 saddle horses, Class 73.
9:15 P. M.—Judging 12 pairs of high steppers, Class 54.

The judging of ten qualified hunters, lightweight, Class 89, is set down for 9:40 P. M.

A Missing Brooklyn Boy.

Charles J. Clark, the ten-year-old son of James Clark, of 523 Clinton Street, Brooklyn, has been missing from his uncle's home at Bridgeport, Conn., for more than a week. The boy went to Bridgeport last July and visited his uncle, Dr. H. J. Dever of 36 Benham Avenue. He was sent to St. Agnes's Convent School, but refused to attend the school after being there three days.

The boy was first missed Nov. 2, and it was thought that he was at Castle View, the scene of the mysterious disappearance of Annie Orr a year ago, but he could not be found there.

Mr. Clark is at Bridgeport trying to get some clew as to his son's whereabouts. It is said that the boy was seen going to the railroad station with a young woman, and that the woman purchased two tickets for New-Haven, but the police of the latter city have not been able to learn anything about the couple.

Third District Republicans Parade.

The Republicans of the Third Assembly District celebrated the victory of Nov. 6 with a parade through the principal streets last evening. The following clubs were in line:

Lincoln League, East Side Young Men's Republican Club, John J. O'Brien Association, Italian Republican Association, James E. Marsh Association, and the Stalwart Republican Club.

Twenty-five horsemen headed the column and a military band followed. The Italian band brought up the rear. Most of the paraders wore silk hats and carried canes. They cheered the fireworks and decorations along the line lustily.

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Study Chairs.

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One is a reclining Morris chair in oak or mahogany, peculiarly free from fuss. A brass rod lifted from one set of grooves to another lowers the back to any angle. The tapestry-covered cushions are removable and reversible.

The second is leather—or tapestry covered in Turkish manner — no woodwork visible. Easy as a couch; arms broad enough and just the right length for a reading table.

Other styles, of course; some curious as if just from the Orient.

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SCHAEFER IS IN THE LEAD

THE "WIZARD" 32 POINTS AHEAD OF IVES, THE YOUNG EXPERT.

Both Men Played Good, Strong Billiards and Ives Led Up to the Last Inning—Pretty Nursing by the Youthful Aspirant for Championship Honors—Ives Had the Best Average and the Highest Run in the Opening Night's Play.

Jacob Schaefer, the hero of many a hard-fought contest on the billiard table, and the youthful rival for championship honors, Frank Ives, began their six noghts' tournament in Madison Square Garden Concert Hall last night. On even innings Ives led throughout, but Schaefer by one of those finishes for which he is peculiar managed toget the balls together in the seventeenth inning and score 129, finishing the night's play 32 points ahead of his rival.

It was a hard-fought game throughout. Both men made several brilliant shots, but on the whole they confined their efforts to hard balk-line billiards. Ives's work was by long odds the prettier, as he touched theivories tenderly and with rare grace, depending on position play more than his rival. The balls rolled badly for him, several times preventing what looked like successful runs, but he never lost heart or appeared to get disturbed, but kept pegging away with commendable gameness.

With Schaefer, however, it was different. Whenever he found that the balls did not roll to suit him he would apparently lose his temper and make shots of the pyrotechnic order, depending, in many instances, to luck for position. And he was lucky, too, as he got the balls together after banging them around the table in a most reckless manner.

With the anchor shot barred, balk-line billiards is a hard game even for experts. Twice—once by Ives, on the upper rail, and once by Schaefer, on the side—the men got the perfect "anchor," and it seemed a pity to be compelled to break it, but the new rule called for this after ten shots had been made. Ives had his "anchor" just in the place where Schaefer ran out the game when the two men last met in this city, and, after breaking, he was forced to smile.

"Only for the new rule," he said, "Jake would be one of the spectators for the remainder of the night."

The attendance at last night's game was not large, but all the dyed-in-the-wool billiard cranks were on hand. "Billy" Sexton sat alone, and watched the work with evident interest. George Slosson was in a box, and explained the different points to Mrs. Slosson. Maurice Daly never removed his glasses during the game; "Tom" Gallagher watched Ives's work with evident pleasure; William Spinks was very uneasy until the seventeenth inning; J. Randolph Heiser got a few new shots for his pupils; Mrs. Ives's face brightened every time the smooth-faced expert made a good run; George Moulton made diagrams of some of the shots for future reference, and "Al" Smith was trying to pick the winner.

One old gentleman in the assemblage at several stages appeared to get carried away with the work of the contestants. "This is great," he said in undertones to his friend. Later on, in a louder tone he remarked that it was wonderful, and before the game was over he was slapping his companion on the back, and shouting, "Great Scott!" "Caesar's Ghost!" "Did you ever see the beat of it!" unconscious of the fact that he was affording amusement for nearly everybody in the hall.

The present game will consist of 3,600 points, 600 a night, for a stake of $5,000 and the net gate receipts. Both men have plenty of backers, but Ives appears to be a slight favorite.

Schaefer won the bank, and, after toying with the ivories for a few moments, selected the black ball. He opened the game by a miss, the ball going wide of its mark. Then the smooth-faced boy from the West took charge of the table. Gently he touched the ivories, but after making a dozen simple shots the balls began to roll away from him, and he was forced to give a pretty exhibition of open-table play to score. After making 27 he was forced to bank, and brought down the house by tallying a most difficult carrom. After making two more points, the three balls were almost together in the centre of the table, making it necessary to execute a most difficult massé. A kiss from the first object ball lessened the speed of the cue ball, and it did not roll far enough to count. Then Schaefer began to score, and he rolled up a dozen, missing on a long massé. Ives responded with 8, and Schaefer missed with a single-cushion shot after making 3, leaving the balls in good shape for his opponent, but Ives could not get the ivories to work to his liking, and he was forced to make some brilliant shots. Finally, after rolling up 36, he failed, and the score was: Ives, 76; Schafer, 15.

The balls were left very safely, and when Schaefer began his inning he shook his head knowingly. He decided to try a round-the-table shot and missed. Ives started off at a very rapid pace, and, after making 30 points, got the "anchor" on the upper rail. He was obliged to break the balls after making ten shots, and then contented himself by nursing them close to the upper rail, sending the first object ball out of balk whenever necessary to fill the requirements of the game. After making 64, he failed to count on a long draw, and the score was 140 to 15 in favor of Ives.

It was in the fifth inning that Schaefer sent a thrill of joy to the hearts of his friends present. Twice the old champion had failed to count, and his work altogether was not of a character calculated to inspire one with confidence. But the "Wizard" soon dispelled all fears. In a jiffy he got the balls together and rolled off carrom after carrom as only Schaefer can. Frequently the balls got rolling badly, and instead of trying to get them together by gentle nursing he took big chances, sending the balls around the table in a most careless manner apparently, but they managed to get bunched in a manner surprising and pleasing to the adherents of the veteran. The balls clicked merrily, and the marker was kept busy calling off the tallies. The forty-eighth shot was an around the table sharp-angle tally that evoked an outburst of applause. This brought the balls together in the corner, and Schaefer again started off to show that his arm has not lost its cunning. He soon reached 100, and as the marker announced this the player was given a hearty cheer. After counting 106 he missed by a hair's-breadth, and a series of "Ohs!" went up from the assemblage.

Ives responded with 25, and Schaefer made runs of 20, 22, and 37, while Ives had three bad innings. At the end

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NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Mr. Little's Complete Report on Atchison Made Public.

Stephen Little, the expert railroad accountant, has submitted his completed report on the financial condition of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé system to the Reorganization Committee, and yesterday the report was issued in pamphlet form. It shows that the net earnings of the system (not including the Atlantic and Pacific, the Colorado Midland, and the St. Louis and San Francisco) for the year ended June 30, 1894, were $5,956,614. This result is reached after deducting taxes, rentals, the overstatements of revenue (rebates, &c.) reported by Mr. Little early in August, and also $305,050 for depreciation in equipment.

From this $5,956,614 of net earnings must be taken $350,000, the amount of the Sonora Railway of Mexico subsidy, which is now at an end, and also the interest on prior liens. These deductions will leave $4,816,264 applicable to interest on $128,365,605 of 4 per cent. general mortgage bonds. The amount on hand, it will be seen, is sufficient to pay about 3.75 per cent. interest on the outstanding bonds. These figures are given on the supposition that the present floating debt of the company will be provided for and not constitute a charge against future revenue. If the operating loss on the St. Louis, Kansas City and Colorado Railroad and the sum allowed for the contributions made by the Atchison Company under the tripartite agreement between it and the Atlantic and Pacific and St. Louis and San Francisco were restored to Atchison earnings, they would equal 4.09 on the general mortgage bonds.

Mr. Little remarks that, while it may be said that substantially the interest on the 4 per cent. general mortgage gold bonds has been earned in the Atchison system, every person conversant with the facts knows that these earnings depend to some extent upon the maintenance of the integrity of the entire system, including its auxiliaries, the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, the Colorado Midland, and the St. Louis and San Francisco. The revenue statements of these auxiliary companies for the year ending June 30, 1894, will show the severe drain upon the Atchison system that a continuance of their present fixed charges would involve. For the year the total loss on Atlantic and Pacific was $1,360,004, one-half chargeable to Atchison; the loss on Colorado Midland was $94,754, and the loss on St. Louis and San Francisco was $599,662, all chargeable against Atchison. On the results of the adjustment that may be reached with these companies, if they are kept in the system, will depend the real surplus available for payment of interest on Atchison general fours.

The net floating debt of the Atchison Consolidated System, not including the indebtedness of one company to another in the system nor the overdue and accrued interest on the funded debt, is $9,149,588. The net floating debt of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad is $589,505, of the Colorado Midland $183,158, and of the St. Louis and San Francisco $487,752. The gross unfunded debt of the entire Atchison system is $15,106,281, the gross offsets $4,696,179, and the total net unfunded debt is $10,410,202. It is further shown by Mr. Little that the indebtedness on April 30, 1894, of the Atlantic and Pacific was $5,889,535 to Atchison and $6,894,200 to St. Louis and San Francisco. The indebtedness of the St. Louis and San Francisco to Atchison was $1,661,269, and that of the Colorado Midland was $1,595,916. "These claims, aggregating $16,049,919," says Mr. Little, "are apparently worthless, and should, in my judgment, be written to the debit of profit and loss."

A table showing the deficiency in the net earnings of the Atchison system applicable to interest on its funded debt, not including guarantees of the securities of auxiliaries, is submitted as follows:

	1892.	1893.	1894.
Interest on funded debt.....	$7,592,644	$7,771,644	$8,367,560
Interest on unfunded debt.....	321,467	448,789	597,297
Total....	$7,914,111	$8,220,433	$8,964,857
Net earnings applicable....	7,853,172	8,085,607	5,956,615
Deficiency.. ..	$60,983	$134,825	$3,008,242

For the four years ended June 30, 1894, the aggregate deficiency of net earnings amounts to $5,168,292, or an average of $1,292,073.

The Bondholders' Reorganization Committee will probably not meet to consider this report before next week. Col. R. Somers Hayes, Chairman of the committee, is obliged to leave the city to-day on a business trip West. Robert Flemming, representing the English security holders, and Mr. Ludin, representing the Amsterdam parties, are now in this city ready to take up the subject of reorganization with the bondholders' committee.

Freight Engines Scarce.

BRIDGEPORT, Nov. 12.—The freighting business on the Consolidated Road was never known to be heavier, and everything that can draw a car is pressed into service. The great difficulty is to get enough freight engines to haul the trains, and oftentimes heavy passenger engines are pressed into service. The best for that work are the new hard-coal burners. They were built exclusively for passenger trains, but have no difficulty in starting heavy freight trains. While the road has many locomotives, the heavy work they are compelled to do necessitates the withdrawal of many for repairs into the shops of the company.

One of the best locomotives is expected to run about 175,000 miles without repairs except of an accident, so it is necessary about every year and a half to take it into the shop for repairs. At times there are as many as 2,000 cars of grain waiting to go east from the Harlem River freight yards. When the time comes and the market is right, and the dealers want it rushed, is where the use of locomotives comes in, and everything in pressed into service.

East-Bound Freight Shipments.

The total freight shipments out of Chicago east-bound last week aggregated 44,965 tons, as against 46,476 tons the week before, and 54,932 tons last year. The Pan Handle hauled 7,331 tons, the Nickel Plate 6,504 tons, the Erie 5,760 tons, the Lake Shore 4,342 tons, the Baltimore and Ohio 4,311 tons, the Wabash 3,724 tons, the Michigan Central 3,098 tons, the Grand Trunk 2,920 tons, and the Big Four 1,907 tons.

Railroad Men and Matters.

—The Manhattan Railway Company reports that for the quarter ended Sept. 30 the gross earnings of all the elevated railroad lines in this city aggregated $2,049,810, a decrease of $329,610 as compared with the corresponding period of a year ago. The gross operating expenses were $1,250,635, and the net earnings were $799,175, a decrease of $279,439. After payment of all fixed charges there remains a surplus of $176,448, which is a decrease from the surplus of a year ago of $292,467.

—The Gettysburg Electric Railway Company yesterday in Philadelphia took an appeal to the United States Circuit Court from the recent award, by a jury of seven, compensating the company to the extent of $30,000 for the taking of land by the Government to preserve the battlefield. The railway company claims that the award is inadequate, and it asks that a jury of twelve pass upon the matter in court.

—The new freight rate for east-bound shipments of grain went into effect in Chicago yesterday. All shipments of grain under this rule will cost 25 cents a hundred pounds. This rate is regarded by shippers as exorbitant, and there is a feeling that it will not be enforced. East-bound grain shipments have not been heavy of late, and this rate, they say, would almost entirely stop business.

—The respective Chairmen of the five different organizations of railroad employes represented on the Jersey Central Railroad met at the Trenton House, in New-York, last Saturday, and signed the Cedar Rapids plan of federation, as approved by the several grand officers of the brotherhoods.

—W. H. Vance has been appointed General Coal Freight Agent of the Wheeling and Lake Erie, and the office of Coal Traffic Agent has been abolished.

CLERK FRANKEN ACQUITTED

A VERDICT FOR THE DEFENSE IN THE PASKOLA CASE.

The Result Reached Only After Two or Three Hours' Debate—It Means that an Ohio Jury Has Decided that a Sale of Paskola Is Not a Violation of the Laws Against Adulterations of Food—The Last Day's Proceedings.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 12.—The Paskola case has come to an end. The defendant has been acquitted. It was not until this evening that this result was reached. Late this afternoon the case was sent to the jury. According to current talk the first ballot stood 6 to 6, but after two or three hours' debate the jurymen reached an agreement and a verdict.

The nominal meaning of this is that Milton Franken, drug clerk, is not guilty. Actually it means that an Ohio jury has decided that a sale of Paskola is not a violation of the laws against adulterations of food.

As soon as court opened to-day Prof. Dickere was put on the stand to testify about the experiments made in court on Saturday. The six bottles used in these tests were shown to the jury, the witness explaining the methods followed, and stating that the results in the vessels in which Paskola was used gave evidence of the presence of digestive ferments. The tests with albumen started at from 3 to 3:15 P. M. and lasted until 8 P. M. Those with boiled pork lasted from 5 to 8 P. M. Paskola, the witness said, differed from glucose, as it had a digestive ferment which glucose had not.

Cross-examined, Prof. Dickers said that in his private tests with raw meat he obtained results in one and a half to two hours, according to his recollection. A temperature of 105° throughout the human body would be injurious, but the stomach could stand it for a time. In the tests in court, the temperature of the water bath was once as high as 117°. On his redirect examination, he said that the river water, which was used in these tests, was likely to contain impurities which would delay the action of the ferment.

Then the prosecution had its turn at introducing witnesses. Assistant Food and Dairy Commissioner Luebbing testified that he was in Prof. Fennel's laboratory on the morning when Prof. Schmidt, who afterward appeared as a witness for the defense, was there.

"Did Prof. Schmidt, in your presence, in Prof. Fennel's laboratory, say he was perfectly satisfied that the article was no more than commercial glucose?" asked Judge Dye.

"He did," responded the witness.

"Did he say to Prof. Fennel that if he was in his (Prof. Fennel's) place he would destroy the balance of the sample?"

"He did."

"Did he say that it was glucose and nothing else, and they could bring all their smart chemists from New-York, and they couldn't beat the case?"

"That's the remark he made."

Dr. McNeal, the Food Commissioner, first called his attention to Paskola in July or August, Mr. Luebbing said, but this evidence was objected to and ruled out. On cross-examination, the witness said Prof. Schmidt made only a polarization test at Prof. Fennel's laboratory.

Charles Renthrop, Mr. Luebbing's deputy, was ready to testify in support of his chief's statements, and it was admitted that his evidence would be corroborative. Prof. Fennel also corroborated Mr. Luebbing's testimony as to what Prof. Schmidt had said. He denied that he told Prof. Schmidt he had failed to find vetigenous matter.

For the next half hour Prof. Fennel remained on the stand, but most of the time was taken up by debates by the lawyers over the admissibility of various bits of evidence. A question as to the difference of his views from those of Mr. Russell on the manufacture of glucose was ruled out. So was a query whether a digestive ferment could be isolated.

Ex-Judge Dye argued that he wanted to show that bromelin could be isolated and was on the market, but an objection by the defense was sustained. Then Prof. Fennel said that there was no bromelin in Paskola. The United States Dispensatory, he added, gave the results of investigations by Prof. Chittenden, and said that bromelin could not act in an acid solution. After a legal tilt, the extract from the Dispensatory was read, both sides finally appearing willing to get it before the jury.

When Prof. Fennel was questioned about the tests made in court Saturday, he said that to the albumen experiment five hours and ten minutes were given, which he regarded as double the time asked, and to the pork test three hours and ten minutes. It made no difference, in his opinion, whether river water or distilled water was placed in the bottles, but he wanted to have distilled water used. He regarded the temperature reached in the experiments as too high.

A temperature of 105° in the stomach was considered as exactly at the danger line. If it continued for some time, human life could not exist. Inside the bottles the temperature ran as high as 112°. Sometimes it was as low as 102° outside, but most of the time it was 106, running up to 110 and 112 occasionally.

The jury twirled its thumbs while counsel were submitting the special charges. The State offered the following instructions, but, on objection by the defense, the court ruled them out.

"If you are convinced from the test made here on Saturday that the bottle or package from which the test was made contained digestive ferments, then and in that case you must find by the evidence that the bottle on which the arrest was made and the warrant was sworn out also contained the same digestive ferments before you can apply the evidence of the test to this case.

"I further charge you that, if you are not satisfied by the evidence that the bottle, or package, from which the State obtained the sample on which this prosecution is based, contained the same amount of digestive ferments as was contained in the bottle from which the tests were made, you must take into consideration the same in making up your verdict.

"If you find from the evidence that the company which made, or prepared, the bottle on which this prosecution is based instructed its agent who attends to the preparation of the same to put the same amount of ferment into each bottle, and he neglected, or failed, to put it in this bottle, still that would be no defense for the defendant in this case.

"It will not be sufficient if you find that some other bottles of the substance called Paskola contained digestive ferments, but you must find from the evidence that the bottle on which this arrest was made contained a ferment."

These charges, handed up by the defense, were accepted by the court:

"If you find that Paskola is a different article from glucose, and in this case the defendant in fact sold Paskola, you will acquit the defendant, although you find one of the ingredients of Paskola is glucose. If you find that what the defendant sold under the name of Paskola contained in addition to glucose some one or more substances other than glucose, you will acquit him.

"If you find what the defendant sold as Paskola will produce in the human body when eaten, or taken, effects or results on the system different from what glucose alone would produce, you will acquit him.

"Adulteration, as commonly understood, means the addition of one or more substances to an article of food, whereby the purity of the article is affected or destroyed. This, however, is not the charge in this case. The defendant is charged with selling an article of food under the name of another article.

"Hence, if you find of Paskola that commercial glucose is one of its component parts, to which has been added digestive ferments, and the small percentage of the material acid of the gastric juice of the stomach, to wit, hydrochloric acid, produces effects upon articles of food, such as pork, eggs, &c., digesting the same in a manner like that in which food is digested and taken into the stomach, I charge you that, such being the case, it is not aduleration."

Herbert Dye opened the argument for the prosecution. He declared that there was nitrogenous matter in glucose, that the evidence had proved that sulphurous acid was a violent irritant of the stomach, and that the presence of two-tenths of 1 per cent. of hydrochloric acid was not sufficient to change the character of the compound materially. Moreover, he said, 90 per cent. of the commercial glucose on the market had traces of acid.

Mr. Dye argued that the tests made before the jury should have been made with the contents of the bottle which was bought from Franken, the defendant in the case, and that the results of the tests, anyway, failed to show any ferment capable of changing the character of the glucose. Mr. Dye touched upon many points in the testimony, declaring that the State had made good its case, and that Paskola and glucose had been shown to be practically the same thing.

The speech ex-Judge Miller Outcalt made was unexpectedly brief. He said that the defense was satisfied with the statement of the law made by the court, and it would rest the case without argument.

Justice Tyrrell told the jury to give their decision without fear or favor, and then the dozen jurymen were left to settle the fight. Once they asked for further instructions, and about 7 o'clock they brought in their verdict of acquittal, after nearly a dozen ballots.

MAY BEGIN TO COUNT THE VOTE TO-DAY

Errors in Police Election Figures Discovered in Two Assembly Districts.

The Board of Aldermen will meet this morning at 11 o'clock to transact some routine business, and at noon it will be sworn in as a Board of County Canvassers by County Clerk Purroy.

The board will then organize for the purpose of canvassing the votes cast at the recent election, and may begin work at once. The Republican clubs and the various reform organizations will have their representatives present as watchers to see that the count is accurate. Assemblyman-elect Alfred R. Conkling will represent the Republicans and some of the Good Government Clubs.

There is promise of an interesting session, because the figures on some of the candidates are very close, and there is evidence that some of the returns heretofore made public by the police were incorrect.

In two Assembly districts, at least, it is said that some of the figures heretofore announced are incorrect. One of these is the Thirteenth Assembly District, where E. Holbrook Cushman was the Republican candidate and Frank J. Goodwin the Democratic nominee. There has been doubt over the result in this district ever since the election. Figures were missing from one election district. The returns were compiled at Police Headquarters yesterday, and the statement was made that "the missing district had been heard from."

This election district, according to the police returns, was the Thirty-sixth, and the figures given out yesterday were: Goodwin, 196; Cushman, 50. Without this district, according to the police figures, Cushman had a majority of 49. The bulletin given out by the police as final was: Goodwin, 4,060; Cushman, 3,963; Goodwin's plurality, 97.

In the Thirteenth Assembly District Police Commissioner Sheehan is the Tammany leader. Fred S. Gibbs is the Republican leader. Mr. Gibbs said last night that, notwithstanding the announcement from Police Headquarters, the Republicans claimed that Cushman had a plurality.

"There has been no doubt at all," said Mr. Gibbs, "except among those who relied on the returns from Police Headquarters. The Good Government Club watchers secured complete returns from every election district. The Thirty-sixth Election District, which was missing at Police Headquarters, was not missing from the returns we had. There was an error in the police returns as published from the Twenty-sixth Election District. The vote for Goodwin from that district has been given as 213; our returns show that he received only 113. Cushman's plurality in the entire Assembly district was 28."

An error occurred in the returns of the vote for Assemblyman in the Ninth Assembly District, where the police figures gave a tie between John F. McDermott, the Tammany candidate for the Assembly, and William C. Baxter, the Republican candidate. The returns were canvassed at the Bureau of Elections yesterday afternoon.

The result shows that the police figures were wrong and that McDermott has been elected by 100 plurality. Following is the vote on all candidates in the district: McDermott, (Dem.,) 5,031; Baxter, (Rep.,) 4,931; Hepper, (Proh.,) 42; Farrell, (Soc.-Labor,) 59; Davis, (People's,) 40; Miller, (Good Government,) 257; Lloyd, (Anti-Tam. Dem.,) 131.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—Leaves of Absence.—Lieut. Charles McQuinston, Fourth Infantry, twenty-two days; Lieut. George C. Barnhardt, Sixth Cavalry, one month's extension; Capt. Adrian S. Polhemus, Assistant Surgeon, fourteen days' extension; Lieut. Francis A. Winter, Assistant Surgeon, one month's extension.

—An army retiring board is appointed at New-York for the examination of officers, Col. Charles T. Alexander, Assistant Surgeon General, President. Col. Henry M. Lazelle, Eighteenth Infantry, will report for examination by the board.

—The following transfers in the First Cavalry are made: Capt. Otto L. Hein, from Troop M to Troop C; Capt. Herbert E. Tutherly, from Troop C to Troop M.

—Capt. Otto L. Hein, First Cavalry, is relieved from duty in Washington, D. C., and will join his troop.

Navy.

—Commodore C. S. Norton has been detached from the Presidency of the Naval Examining and Retiring Board Nov. 21 and ordered to the command of the South Atlantic Station, with the Newark as his flag ship. He has selected William J. Maxwell as his Flag Lieutenant.

—Medical Inspector J. M. Flint has been detached from the Baltimore and from duty as Fleet Surgeon of the Asiatic Station and granted three months' leave.

—Surgeon J. A. Hawkes has been detached from the Charleston and ordered to the Baltimore and to duty as Fleet Surgeon of the Asiatic Station.

—Assistant Surgeon W. H. Barnum has been detached from the Franklin Nov. 15 and ordered to temporary duty at the New-York Navy Yard.

—Ensign W. R. Shoemaker has been detached from the Albatross and ordered to the Philadelphia as watch and division officer.

—Commander C. M. Chester has been detached as commandant of cadets at the Naval Academy and placed on waiting orders.

—Commander A. S. Snow has been detached from duty at the Naval Academy Nov. 21 and placed on waiting orders.

—Ensign Edward Moale has been detached from the Philadelphia and ordered to the Fish Commission steamer Albatross.

—Rear Admiral J. G. Walker has been ordered as President of the Naval Examining and Retiring Board Nov. 21.

—Commander W. H. Brownson has been ordered as commandant of cadets at the Naval Academy Nov. 21.

—Surgeon C. U. Gravatt has been ordered to the Charleston per steamer of Dec. 4 from San Francisco.

—Assistant Surgeon J. S. Hope has been ordered to the Franklin Nov. 15.

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THE SPEAKERSHIP CONTEST

MR. PLATT TELLS HIS FRIENDS TO VOTE AS THEY PLEASE.

Hamilton Fish Says the ex-Senator Has Announced that He Will Take No Part in the Contest—A Caucus of Kings County Republican Assemblymen-Elect Favors Speaker Malby—All the Candidates Invited to Address a City Club.

The contest for the Speakership of the next Assembly is being reduced to close quarters. While there are seven nominal candidates in the field, as a matter of fact the names of not more than three will be presented to the Republican caucus, which will meet on Tuesday evening, Jan. 1, 1895.

The most active candidates are George R. Malby, Speaker of the present House; Hamilton Fish of Garrison, Danforth E. Ainsworth of Sandy Creek, and James M. E. O'Grady of Rochester.

O'Grady is the recognized stalking horse for Mr. Fish, and Mr. Ainsworth for Mr. Malby.

Hamilton Fish yesterday repudiated a number of stories that had been put in circulation anent his relations with Thomas C. Platt. This is what he said to a reporter for The New-York Times:

"There are no factions in the Republican Party to-day. I think that was demonstrated sufficiently last Tuesday. Even if there had been before, I would not be a candidate for the Speakership of a faction. My relations with Senator Platt are altogether of a friendly character, and I am entirely satisfied with his position on the Speakership question, for he has informed Mr. Malby, Mr. Ainsworth, and myself that neither he nor the State organization will take any part in the contest. He is also saying to his friends that they are at liberty to support any one of the candidates.

"I believe that Col. Archie Baxter of Elmira will be the next Clerk of the Assembly, and I regard it as an admirable selection. The attempt to connect his name with that of any of the candidates for Speaker is repudiated by him. So far the fight for the Speakership is on plain lines, conducted by the candidates themselves, without interference or connivance of Mr. Platt or the State organization."

Speaker Malby's headquarters in the Fifth Avenue Hotel were crowded yesterday with patriots who wished to obtain from him an expression of opinion as to what they could expect if they supported him and he were elected Speaker. The hotel overflowed with Malby sentiment. But the Fish men were confident that the Putnam County candidate would win provided Mr. Platt and the other Republican bosses kept their hands off.

Much was supposed to depend upon Governor-elect Levi P. Morton, who up to the present time has refused to be identified in any way with the Speakership contest.

Between Messrs. Platt, Morton, Malby, and Fish the best of understanding exists, according to the Republican politicians, in effect, that the different candidates will be permitted to make the fight in their own way.

A caucus of the Republican Assemblymen-elect of Kings County was held at the Union League Club, in Brooklyn, last night. It was in the nature of an informal conference to discuss the Speakership and Kings County patronage.

The Brooklyn Republican Assemblymen-elect are William H. Friday, Thomas H. Wagstaff, Jr., John L. Edwards, Edward M. Clarkson, Thomas H. Rockwell, Frank F. Schulz, John H. Campbell, Harry Schulz, Arthur J. Audett, Henry E. Abell, Albert A. Wray, James Scanlan, and Julius L. Wieman. All except three were present when the secret session began, at 8 o'clock, in Room 22 of the clubhouse.

After the meeting was over, at 11 o'clock, William H. Friday, who acted as Chairman, said:

"Various matters of interest were discussed, principally the Speakership. We found that we stood as follows on the Speakership: For Malby, 6; for Fish, 2; for O'Grady, 1; for Ainsworth, 1.

"We also decided to recommend to Mayor Schieren that he appoint more Republicans to office than he has done in the past. We adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair, and it is likely that we will meet again next Monday night. I cannot say whether the Kings County Republican Assemblymen will vote as a unit for Speaker or not."

The James G. Blaine Social Club of the Eleventh Assembly District of this city has made arrangements for a series of meetings, to be addressed by the various candidates for the Speakership of the next Assembly.

All of the Republican Assemblymen-elect will be invited to attend, as the meetings will not be in the interest of any candidate.

The first meeting will be held on Thursday evening, when Speaker Malby will address the club. The meeting will be at the corner of Twenty-fifth Street and Sixth Avenue.

Hamilton Fish, Mr. Ainsworth, and the other candidates will follow at later meetings during the next few weeks.

Plans of Mr. Morton and His Family.

RHINECLIFFE, N. Y., Nov. 12.—Ashley Cole, Mr. Morton's private secretary, said this evening:

"Ellerslie will continue to be the residence of Gov.-elect Morton and family until Jan. 1, when he assumes office at the State capital. In the meantime a suite of apartments has been taken at The Rennaissance, 8 West Forty-third Street, New-York, which will be the city home of the family, and will be occupied by Mr. Morton also during his or the family's visits to the metropolis. Mrs. Morton and two daughters left Rhinecliffe this morning to open and occupy the apartments in the city."

Mr. Saxton Resigns as Senator.

ALBANY, Nov. 12.—Lieut. Gov.-elect Charles T. Saxton mailed to the Secretary of State to-day his resignation as State Senator from the Twenty-sixth District. The letter is merely a formal document, and was addressed to Lieut. Gov. Sheehan, as President of the Senate. The law requires that such a resignation shall go on file with the Secretary of State before the Governor shall call a special election to fill the vacancy.

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THE MOWBRAYS SEEM LAW-PROOF.

Doubts that the Anarchists Are Liable to Deportation.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—The case of Charles Wilfred Mowbray, the English Anarchist, who arrived in New-York from England last Saturday under an assumed name, is likely to be brought to the attention of the Treasury officers, although up to the present time no effort has been made to trouble Mowbray. Superintendent Byrnes last Summer manifested some interest in the Anarchist, and he departed for England without giving his friends an opportunity to bid him good-bye. The immigration authorities assumed that he had gone for good and apparently dismissed him from their minds. Now he is back again, with his courage screwed up to the sticking point, and the question is being asked whether he will be permitted to remain.

Superintendent of Immigration Stump said to-day that the matter had not been brought to his attention, but he was inclined to believe that there was no law by which either Mowbray or his son, the latter a deserter from the British Army, could be deprived of his liberty. Desertion is not included among the extraditable offenses in the extradition treaty between the two countries. If the bill introduced in the Senate last Spring by Mr. Hill had become a law, this country would not afford a refuge to Mowbray and his son. They would be subject to arrest the moment they set foot on the steamship dock, and would be deported without loss of time. It is likely that in the coming short session of Congress an effort will be made to make the bill a law.

Col. Stump has received lately copies of the Italian and French enactments against Anarchists, and is having them translated, with a view to placing their provisions before the House and Senate Committees on Immigration. While in Italy Col. Stump was assured by Signor Crispi, the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, that his Government had struck a heavy blow at Anarchists, and that the breed undoubtedly would be largely decreased, so far as Italy was concerned, by the stringent measures enacted against them. Col. Stump is of the opinion that it would be well for Congress to take a similar step. It is believed here that Mowbray will soon, through his utterances, make himself liable to arrest by the police of New-York.

Landing Inspector Heinzman said yesterday that Immigration Commissioner Senner would probably take some action to-day in Mowbray's case.

FAMILY SKELETONS TAKEN TO COURT.

Dr. Bauman and His Wife of Jersey City Accuse Each Other.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Nov. 12.—Dr. Louis Bauman and Mrs. Letitia Bauman, his wife, gave society a shock to-day by revealing to the public a closet full of skeletons. The couple were married April 27, 1886, when Mr. Caldwell, the bride's father, gave to her a handsome house at 61 Wayne Street. They have one child, a daughter, six years old.

Mrs. Bauman appeared before Police Justice Potts this morning and asked for a warrant for the arrest of Henry Bauman, her husband's brother, on a charge of larceny, in which connection she told a story of domestic misery. In which she accused her husband of beating her frequently. She said that the doctor deserted her Saturday and established himself at 72 Wayne Street.

When her husband removed his furniture, Mrs. Bauman says, she made no objection, but during Saturday evening, as she alleges, while she was absent from her home, Henry Bauman scaled the rear fence, forced an entrance to the house, and carried away two large mirrors and a pet parrot, which were her personal property, having been bought with her own money.

Justice Potts declined to issue a warrant, and advised Mrs. Bauman to institute civil proceedings against her husband and his brother. She said she would probably bring suit for divorce. Dr. Bauman accuses his wife of being in the habit of drinking. This she denies.

ERIE CANAL IMPROVEMENT.

The Work to be Begun Between Albany and West Troy.

ALBANY, Nov. 12.—The last Legislature appropriated $100,000 with which to begin the work of improving the Erie Canal by securing a standard depth of 9 feet, except over aqueducts and other structures, where the depth is to be 8 feet. It was left discretionary with the State Engineer and Surveyor and Superintendent of Public Works when the work should be begun, but it was made mandatory to begin the improvement before the opening of navigation.

These State officers have consulted in the matter, and, as a result, the State Engineer and Surveyor has prepared plans for improving the first six miles of the Erie Canal from the Hudson River, at Albany, to West Troy. It is expected that the contracts will be let so that the work may be begun by the middle of December. The canal has been in a wretched condition between this city and West Troy for years, and this improvement will be of great value to the lumber merchants here, who have experienced great difficulty in getting loaded boats into their slips in the lumber district.

Death Came Before Sentence.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 12.—While Judge Kirkpatrick was waiting in the Circuit Court this morning to pass sentence upon Peter Birch, aged forty years, janitor of the Lafayette Street Public School, who was convicted on Saturday of assaulting Albertina Martin, aged thirteen years, in July last, it was announced that the defendant had been found dead in his bed. Heart disease was given by his physician as the cause of death. Mrs. Birch, however, who stoutly maintained her husband's innocence of the girl's charge, said: "Poor Peter died of a broken heart."

Buffalo's New District Attorney.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 12.—Daniel J. Kenefick, District Attorney-elect, was today appointed by Gov. Flower to fill out the unexpired term of District Attorney Quinby, who resigned recently on account of ill health.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12—8 P. M.—Forecast for Tuesday:

NEW-ENGLAND and EASTERN NEW-YORK, increasing cloudiness and snow, slowly-rising temperature, increasing southerly winds. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, DELAWARE, and MARYLAND, increasing cloudiness and rain or snow, slowly-rising temperature, increasing southerly winds.

VIRGINIA, rain in northern, fair in southern portion, warmer, south winds. NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA, and GEORGIA, fair, warmer, south winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, fair, warmer, variable winds, shifting to south. WESTERN FLORIDA, fair, warmer, south winds. ALABAMA and MISSISSIPPI, fair, warmer, south winds. LOUISIANA, fair, warmer in eastern portion, south, shifting to west, winds. EASTERN TEXAS, fair, except probably showers on the coast, cooler in the interior, winds shifting to northwest. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, fair, decidedly colder, northwest winds. ARKANSAS, generally fair, cooler, except in extreme eastern portion, winds shifting to northwest. TENNESSEE, showers, warmer in eastern portion, south, shifting to northwest, winds. KENTUCKY, showers, warmer in central and eastern portions, south, shifting to west, winds. WEST VIRGINIA, rain or snow, warmer, south winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, and OHIO, rain or snow, warmer, increasing south winds. INDIANA, rain or snow, colder Tuesday night, south, shifting to northwest winds. ILLINOIS, local snow in the early morning, followed by fair, winds shifting to northwest. LOWER MICHIGAN, rain or snow, warmer in eastern portion, south, shifting to northwest winds. UPPER MICHIGAN, rain or snow, winds shifting to northwest. WISCONSIN, rain or snow in the early morning, followed by fair, winds shifting to northwest. MINNESOTA, fair, preceded by rain or snow in eastern portion in the early morning, northwest winds. IOWA, fair, cooler in western portion, northwest winds. MISSOURI, fair, cooler in western portion, northwest winds. NORTH DAKOTA and SOUTH DAKOTA, fair, northwest winds. NEBRASKA, fair, colder in southeast portion, northwest winds. KANSAS, fair, cooler, northwest winds. COLORADO, fair, colder in extreme southeast portion, north winds. MONTANA, fair, west winds.

Signals are displayed at all lake stations. The storm central Sunday evening north of North Dakota has moved southeastward to Lake Superior, attended by southerly gales and snow over the western lake region and the Middle Ohio Valley. An area of high barometer occupies the northern plateau region, and the barometer is high over the Atlantic coast States. The temperature has risen in the Central valleys and lake region, and has fallen decidedly in the northern Rocky Mountain districts. Increasing cloudiness and rain or snow is indicated for the Middle Atlantic and New-England States and the eastern lake region. In the western lake region snow will be followed by clearing and colder weather by Tuesday night. The weather will continue fair in the Southern States. A decided fall in temperature will occur from Northern Texas over the Lower Missouri Valley.

REMOVED FROM THE KREMLIN

THE BODY OF THE DEAD CZAR ON THE WAY TO ST. PETERSBURG.

Russia's Principal City Heavily Draped to Receive the Remains of Alexander III.—Route of the Funeral Procession Which Is to Take Place To-day—Short Services to be Held at Three Churches Before Reaching the Cathedral.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 12.—Although the Czar's funeral is a week off, the hotels are crowded, and strangers are coming to the city by scores with every train. Nearly a thousand wreaths and crosses have been received from Princes and members of their Courts, and fully a thousand more are expected to arrive with the body. The work of draping the city is being pushed rapidly to completion. As all the decorations are made under the management of the police, they are inartistic and monotonous.

Owing to the large quantity of floating ice in the Neva, the Troitski pontoon bridge has been removed. This has necessitated a change of the route of the procession tomorrow. The body will arrive at the Nicholas Station, where a short service will be held. The column will then traverse the Nevskoi Prospekt to St. Isaac's Cathedral, where it will stop for a short time while the clergy say prayers and blessings, as in Moscow. From St. Isaac's it will proceed through Senate Place, along the English Quay, across the Nicholas stone bridge, along the University Quay, past the Bourse, over the Mitinski Bridge, through the Zoological Garden Street, along the Alexander Prospekt, and over the Novo Kronversky Bridge, entering the fortress by Peter the Great's gate.

An arch of the Mitinski Bridge was found a few days ago to be unsafe, and workmen are busy strengthening it. Besides stopping at St. Isaac's, the procession will make halts at the Church of the Apparition of the Holy Virgin and the Cathedral of Our Lady of Kazan, modeled after St. Peter's in Rome. Both are on the Nevskoi Prospekt. Before them will be repeated the exposure of holy pictures and images and the blessings and prayers. During the procession mass will be said in the fortress cathedral, minute guns will be fired, and bells will be tolled.

Although most of the decorations are far from unique and impressive, a few have been made with care and taste. At intervals on the Nevskoi Prospekt forty-foot pillars have been set. On top of each stands an urn in which incense will be burned. The hundred pillars of the immense bazaar on the Nevskoi Prospekt have been wound in black and white, and the columns of the Bourse have similar decorations. Workingmen are busy throughout the districts along the route, and will continue to drape buildings and monuments until daybreak to-morrow.

In the cathedral, where the body is to lie, everything was complete this morning, and, by the courtesy of the officials, the United Press correspondent was admitted this afternoon. The catafalque occupies most of the central portion, marked by four enormous pillars. Above, and supported by the pillars, is a lofty canopy surmounted with a golden reproduction of the imperial crown, bearing aloft a high gold cross. Between the crown and each pillar hangs a wide band of brocaded silver cloth, lined with ermine. The dais has three steps, covered with magenta velvet, on which glitter hundreds of golden eagles. The windows are draped so heavily as to let in only a subdued light.

Alexander III.'s Russian orders will be placed on cushions at the head of the catafalque; his foreign orders on cushions at the foot.

The grave or tomb opens through the pavement on the left side of the cathedral. It is next to his mother's, just beyond which is his father's tomb. The sides of the grave have been lined with metal.

M. de Giers, Minister of Foreign Affairs, sent on Saturday this circular to Russian Ministers and Ambassadors abroad:

Our illustrious sovereign, upon assuming the supreme power conferred upon him by the Inscrutable decree of Providence, is firmly resolved to take to himself in all details the exalted task which his beloved father of imperishable memory undertook. His Majesty will devote all his strength to the development of the internal welfare of Russia. He will deviate in no way from the completely pacific, loyal, and firm policy which has contributed so greatly to the general tranquillity of the world. Russia will remain faithful to her traditions and will endeavor to maintain friendly relations with all powers, recognizing as hitherto in the respect for right, law, and order the best guarantee of the safety of the nations.

At the opening of the glorious reign, which now belongs to history the ruler's goal was simply the ideal of a strong and happy Russia, having proper regard for her own good, but at the same time without intending to injure anybody. To-day, at the beginning of a new reign, we avow the same principles with equal sincerity. We implore the Lord's blessing, that these principles may be executed without modification for many years and may produce invariably the expected blessings.

The circular ends with the request that its text be laid before the Government to which the recipient is accredited.

MOSCOW, Nov. 12.—The body of Czar Alexander III. was taken from the Kremlin at 10:20 A. M. to-day and conveyed to the railway station en route for St. Petersburg. The procession from the Cathedral of the Archangel Michael to the station was much the same as that on the occasion of the arrival of the body and its conveyance to the cathedral. The streets were lined with people and troops, and the same mourning decorations were displayed. A special service was held at the station prior to the departure of the funeral train.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—The Duke of York started this evening for St. Petersburg. He is

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:15—The Queen of Brilliants.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:15—Shenandoah.
AMERICAN, 42d, 41st St-8th Av—8:00—A Temperance Town.
AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL, 111-115 West 38th St—1:00 to 10:00 P. M.—Free Autumn Flower Show.
BIJOU, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Miss Dynamite.
BROADWAY, 41st St-Broadway—8:00—Dr. Syntax.
CASINO, Broadway-39th St.—The Passing Show.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:00—A Gaiety Girl.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—2:30 and 8:00—Prize Show of Chrysanthemums, Orchids, &c.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—The Bauble Shop.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:00—The Coming Woman.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:00—Palmer Cox's Brownies and Other Novelties.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Little Christopher Columbus.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE, Lexington Av-43d St—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.—Flower Show.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—Lottie Collins's Troubadours.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-8th Av—8:15—The Amazons.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Rob Roy.
HOYT'S, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—A Milk-White Flag.
IRVING PLACE, 15th St-Irving Place—8:15—Der Compagnon.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville. Carmencita. Living Pictures.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:15—Lord Chumley.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, Madison Av-26th, 27th St—9:00 A. M.—Horse Show.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 4th Av-23d St—2:00 to 11:00 P. M.—Portraits of Women.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—The New Woman.
PASTOR'S, 14th St-3d Av—8:00—Vaudeville. Matinée.
PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Vaudeville. Living Pictures.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:30—The New Boy.
STAR, Broadway-13th St—8:15—The Pacific Mail.

The New-York Times.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE.

	1893.	1894.		1893.	1894.
3 A. M.	37	29	3:30 P. M.	46	36
6 A. M.	35	28	6 P. M.	42	40
9 A. M.	37	29	9 P. M.	42	34
12 M.	43	32	12 P. M.	42	34

Average temperature yesterday.....32¾
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....40½
Average temperature for corresponding date last fifteen years.....65¾
—From Hudnut's record, 218 Broadway.

TO-DAY'S WEATHER.

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Increasing Cloudiness and Snow, Slowly Rising Temperature.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete See Page 3, Column 6.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOV. 13, 1894.

The talk about Tammany heads of departments and other municipal officers resigning when Mr. Strong becomes Mayor is rather silly for grown men. It might embarrass the new Mayor and show Tammany men in a bad light, but it would be an assumption that public officials in this city owe no obligations to the public service, but only to Tammany. It would be an admission not only of public condemnation in the election, but that it was deserved, and meant that all Tammany officials were unworthy. Unless these men really act upon the theory that as public officers they are serving Tammany, and not the city, they will continue to perform their duties without reference to the change in the Mayoralty, until relieved of them in some legal way. If any of them are competent and honest, they will endeavor to show it in the service they have rendered and are ready to render. If they resign, it will be in effect a confession of unworthiness of some kind, and they will doubtless make haste to get beyond the jurisdiction of the courts before their records can be looked into.

There is no harm in the reported offer by our Government to mediate between China and Japan if both nations assent to its mediation. But there does not seem to be much promise of good. Japan is already in a position to dictate terms of peace when China asks for peace, and is probably not disposed to accept any terms proposed by a benevolent neutral. The Japanese cannot be blamed if they see in an offer of mediation an attempt to deprive them of some of the fruits of their victory. That was doubtless the object of the fruitless attempt of Lord Rosebery to obtain a concert of the powers to force the Japanese to accept mediation. Any such attempt assumes that the Japanese are still "natives," whereas the Japanese have a right to regard themselves as a first-class power. They will not see any more reason why European powers should interfere with their quarrels or pretend to draw "zones of influence" among them than why they should make like pretensions in respect to European affairs. It is reported that Italy has given the opinion that no offer of mediation should be made until the Japanese are in possession of Pekin. When that occurs, the Japanese are not likely to ask advice about what they shall do.

The exceptional mortality from diphtheria in Boston and Philadelphia during the last few weeks ought to stimulate the exertions of those whose purpose it is to establish plants for the production of the diphtheria serum or antitoxine in those cities. The Health Department of Chicago has already taken measures to produce a supply in that city. There should be no delay in New-York, or in other large cities of the East. The necessary expenditure is a very small matter in comparison with what can be accomplished by the use of this remedy. The value of the antitoxine has been clearly shown by the experience of European hospitals.

An interesting series of forthcoming trials at Sandy Hook will be that of smokeless powder in heavy guns. Naturally, the procuring and testing of such powder for small arms has hitherto demanded the first attention of the Ordnance Department, as the Krag-Jorgensen rifle is regularly adopted and has been issued for practice. But with that problem for the present solved, there is leisure for attention to these powders in the ordnance of the seacoast forts, and also in field batteries. Our country has moved rather slowly in this matter, but there was perhaps not the actual need of haste that other nations felt, and also it was deemed wise to wait for American ingenuity to furnish suitable powders, instead of depending finally on foreign products. Under the present arrangements, we believe, trials will be made of powders from five different sources, and there is little doubt that, as the heavy guns come forward and are gradually mounted, they will find good smokeless powders ready for use in them.

BEGINNING EARLY.

The Legislature of this State is to meet on the first Wednesday in January, and the Assembly will then be organized by the election of a Speaker and other officers, and the Speaker will appoint committees for the session. The theory is that the members of the Assembly who have been elected by the people will choose their officers after they get to Albany, and that after they have chosen as Speaker the man regarded by the majority as best qualified for the office, he will make up the committees in the manner best calculated to accomplish the work of the session.

This is the theory, but the practice is something quite different. There has been no official declaration of the election of members of the Assembly yet, and they cannot qualify for office until they reach Albany in January, but the process of choosing the Speaker and making up the committees has already begun. Mr. Malby of St. Lawrence County was Speaker last Winter, and performed his duties on the whole to the satisfaction of the President of the United States Express Company, and on that record he wishes to be Speaker again. He is not waiting for the opening of the session and relying upon a majority of the members of the Assembly to make him their choice, but he has opened "headquarters" at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, in this city, and is relying upon making himself the choice of the majority with the aid of Mr. Platt.

Mr. Platt, President of the United States Express Company aforesaid, has no constitutional or official connection with the Assembly, with legislation, or with any public interest of the State of New-York, but it seems to be recognized by aspirants for the Speakership of the Assembly and supporters of candidates therefor that the choice is to be determined by him. Mr. Malby's purpose in opening headquarters in this city seems to be to bargain for the unexpected number of Republican votes in this vicinity with promises of satisfactory places upon committees in case he is elected Speaker, but he is evidently impressed with the idea that his trading will be ineffectual unless he has the favor of the "boss." He is showing just as much anxiety for Mr. Platt's support as for that of the Assemblymen-elect, and he seems to assume that the latter may be dependent upon the former. Whether the Assemblymen-elect like that assumption or not is yet to appear.

Of course, Mr. Platt is not declaring himself one way or the other, just yet. He undoubtedly intends, notwithstanding his alleged disclaimer, that the man to be elected Speaker shall be his candidate, but he wishes to be sure that he can be elected before he makes him his candidate. A candidate who should fail to be elected would be of no use to him, and his premature announcement of a candidate might result in his failure to be elected. The task Mr. Malby has on his hands seems to be that of securing sufficient assurances of support from members-elect to win Mr. Platt's favor as a candidate, and at the same time to use Mr. Platt's favor toward him as a candidate to secure assurances of support from members-elect.

However this interesting process may come out, it is evident that the wires for controlling legislation are already being laid, and that "Boss" Platt intends to hold one end of them when the time comes for passing or defeating acts in which he is interested. In reality, Republican members of the Assembly will owe him nothing, and will have nothing to fear from him if they venture to own themselves. It would be a good thing for them and for their party if they would resent his dictation, declare their independence, and act according to their convictions, even if it should be necessary to throw over Mr. Malby or any other candidate who even accepted the favor of Platt. Preparations for the session at Albany are beginning in the same old way, after a striking demonstration of popular hatred of bossism, and we shall see how the familiar process is going to work this year.

TO END A PETTY FORM OF BRIBERY.

One of the new provisions of our State Constitution that is to take effect on the 1st of January will stand in that instrument as a badge of disgrace to our legislators and public officers. That it should be deemed necessary in the very organic law of the State to forbid those legislators and public officers to accept petty bribes from railroad corporations in the form of free passes to ride upon their roads is a humiliating admission of venality.

That members of the Legislature and incumbents of State and local offices, and even Judges on the bench, have become accustomed, not only to accept such passes, but to ask for them, is a notorious fact. They have not only received them for their own use when traveling, but they have obtained them for the use of their families, their friends, and their dependents, until they have become a burdensome class of "deadheads" on the railroads, for whose transportation other passengers have to pay in the charges for their own fare.

Nor does anybody doubt that the purpose and effect of this liberal distribution of passes to men who make, interpret, and administer the laws, is bribery in its meanest form. There is no reason why railroads should give away rides to this class of persons except that they expect to gain by it, and there would be no justification in accepting them except that some return is made. It is well known that railroad officers have regarded this as an extremely cheap way of securing legislative, official, and even judicial favor.

It was shameful that a constitutional prohibition of this small kind of corruption was considered necessary, but experience had shown that it would not be voluntarily abandoned, or stopped by any spontaneous action of the Legislature. Having stigmatized our public servants as venal in the fundamental law of the State, let us hope that this particular form of petty bribery will cease.

PRICES OF IRON AND STEEL.

The officers of the American Iron and Steel Association persist in ignoring the effect of the great decline in the cost of iron ore upon the prices of iron and steel. We recently showed how any reference to this effect had been avoided in the association's latest annual report, evidently because a fair consideration of it would have excluded the association's partisan arguments and assertions as to the effect of Mr. Cleveland's election and tariff revision upon iron and steel prices.

The Association's Bulletin now publishes an article upon the decline of prices in which the same determination to ignore and avoid the important influence of the great reduction in cost of the foundation raw material is shown. "The decline," says the Bulletin, "is frequently referred to as phenomenal, and so it is, but it has been so gradual, so evenly distributed over the months and the years, that its full force has been seldom comprehended." It also remarks that the decline has been continuous since January, 1890, "no temporary recovery worthy of mention having occurred during the five years which have since elapsed." We reproduce a part of the tabular statement which accompanies the Bulletin's article:

	No. 1 Anthracite Foundry Philadelphia	Gray Forge Pig Iron Lake Ore Mixed at Pittsburg	All Muck Bar Iron at Pittsburg
January, 1890	$19.90	$18.00	$1.90
July, 1890	18.00	15.25	1.80
January, 1891	17.50	14.25	1.80
July, 1891	17.50	14.00	1.70
January, 1892	17.50	13.50	1.70
July, 1892	15.00	12.75	1.70
January, 1893	14.80	12.30	1.59
July, 1893	15.00	12.00	1.52
January, 1894	13.37	9.88	1.30
July, 1894	12.50	9.94	1.20
October, 1894	12.50	9.85	1.15

The price of Bessemer pig iron at Pittsburg has fallen gradually from an average of $18.85 for the year 1890 to $10.75, and the price of steel billets, also at Pittsburg, from an average of $30.32 in 1890 to $15.75.

No one who is familiar with the curious reasoning of the Association's reports will be surprised by the following comments of the Bulletin:

"If this decline shall be continued nothing but bankruptcy and ruin can be the fate of many of our iron and steel manufacturers who have thus far successfully weathered the financial storm which set in in 1893. But, whether the decline be continued or not, any person upon a moment's reflection can see that a great reduction of wages has been absolutely necessary if this country was to make iron and steel at all."

No reference here to the remarkable reduction of the cost of the fundamental raw material or to the perfection of manufacturing processes. Before we direct attention to that reduction, we should like to remind the Association that a great part of this "gradual" decline took place before the election of Mr. Cleveland, and to ask if it necessitated a reduction of wages under the benign sway of the McKinley tariff; also, to remind the Association that the export trade in iron and steel has grown from an annual average of $24,500,000 for the five years ending with 1892 to $30,100,000 in 1893 and $29,200,000 in 1894.

The Association's reports show in the cost of iron ore a great decline since 1890 and up to the first half of 1894. Here are the figures:

	1890.	1892.	1894.
Gogebic, Marquette, and Menominee No. 1 Bessemer hematites	$6.00	$4.50	$2.75
Chapin	5.50	4.25	2.50
Republic and Champion No. 1	6.50	5.50	3.35
Minnesota No. 1 Bessemer	6.50	5.65	3.35
Soft hematites, No. 1 non-Bessemer	4.50	3.75	2.00

The prices are lower now, No. 2 Bessemer from the Mesaba district having been sold recently at $2.10. The employés' wages in a majority of the Mesaba mines were increased by 10 or 15 per cent. three weeks ago.

As nearly two tons of ore are used in making a ton of iron, the effect of this reduction of cost of raw material can be approximately estimated. The time will come when even the organs of the Association will not ignore it in their reviews of the condition of the industry. With respect to what the Bulletin says about "bankruptcy and ruin," we invite the Association's attention to the increase of the weekly output of pig iron by about 50 per cent. in the last four months, the large new mills at Youngstown and Lorraine, and the preparations for an important plant for the production of structural steel at Buffalo.

THE FALL OF PORT ARTHUR.

The announcement of the fall of Port Arthur might have come through a more impressive channel than from Shanghai by way of London, by which route we received at the opening of the war many misleading reports. But there has not come in this way any news unduly favoring the Japanese, and this announcement is so intrinsically probable, and is, moreover, given so circumstantially, that there cannot be much risk in assuming that it is true.

If it be true, it announces the virtual end of the war. Port Arthur is a place of the highest strategical importance. It is the most eligible base on the shores of the Gulf of Pe-Chi-Li for an invasion of China. Moreover, it is the seat of the only dockyard and arsenal that the Chinese appear to possess. These things being so, it might have been expected that if the Chinese were prepared and disposed to make a desperate stand anywhere, even at the walls of Pekin or at the treasury of Moukden, it was at Port Arthur that they would make it. Yet it appears that they could not fight, even for this prize. The resistance was feeble. The garrison surrendered promptly on the assurance, which they had derived from the previous course of the war, that their lives would be safe as soon as they yielded. Their leaders, it seems, ran away as soon as it was evident that defeat was inevitable. Therein they pursued the same course that Chinese soldiers of high rank have pretty persistently pursued during the war. The grossness of Chinese materialism, the lack of patriotism and honor which that materialism has induced, the devotion of the educated and official classes to pelf, both accounts for the crushing defeat of China by an enemy far inferior in numbers and wealth and makes that defeat a matter of rejoicing. The whole tribe of Mandarins seems to be actuated by no loftier motives than those which in this country determine the political course of Gorman and Brice and Smith, who are still in this country exceptions, but apparently would in China be merely exemplifications of the rule.

Indeed, it may safely be said that a crushing defeat by Japan is the very best thing that could happen to China. For ages the marked characteristics of the Chinese have been their inaccessibility and their immobility. They have remained complacent in a belief of the superiority of their own civilization and in an ignorant contempt of all foreign and newer civilization. To the influences of Western civilization, on the other hand, the Japanese have for thirty years been exposing themselves, sending their young men abroad to study it and incorporating in their ancient empire all that was found in it which seemed to them likely to be of advantage. The result is that after a generation of this pupilage, which has extended both to the art of war and to the arts of peace, they go to war with the nation which has contented itself with its autochthonous civilization, and which has ten times their own numbers, and in a few months inflict upon it an overwhelming, humiliating, ridiculous defeat. The course of the war has proved that in every respect of honest and efficient administration, of enterprise and courage in war, of clemency in triumph, the Japanese are by far the superiors of the nation from which their own civilization was originally derived, and that in great part they owe their superiority to having welcomed the Western civilization which the Chinese have repelled. The moral of this is one that the intelligent Chinaman may read as he runs. The victory of Japan will thus bid fair to accomplish more for the civilization of China than could be effected by a millenium of indigenous development and foreign missions.

CONGRESS AND THE NAVY.

Although Secretary Herbert cut down heavily the estimates of his chiefs of bureau for the coming fiscal year, he will have to ask Congress for a sum considerably larger than has been called for by the Navy Department during several years past. The current appropriations are $25,585,826.76; those of the previous year were $22,104,061.38; those of the year before that, $23,548,266.56. Mr. Herbert's estimates are $30,952,020.40. It is the uniform practice of Congress to reduce the naval estimates somewhat, these decreases for the present year being $2,365,453.25, for the year previous $2,669,936.83; for the year before that $3,646,373.15. Allowing more than an average reduction, it is still likely that from $27,500,000 to $28,000,000 will be found necessary by Congress this year. But the former sum would still be less by upward of $4,000,000 than the actual appropriations made for the year beginning July 1, 1891.

Nevertheless, these estimates, it appears, include nothing for the building of additional ships. Their increase over last year is almost wholly due to the fact that payments must be made on ships authorized at former sessions of Congress. For the machinery, hulls, armor, and armament of such vessels not quite $10,000,000 was set apart at the last session, while more than $13,000,000 will be required for the next fiscal year, so that the reason of the increase in the present estimates is obvious. The delays in furnishing armor are well known, and the result now is that the current year and the next must carry burdens properly belonging to times past.

It may be hoped that Congress will not be prevented by the current requirements of the navy from continuing the policy of gradual additions to it which has been so successfully pursued for the last dozen years. There are, indeed, several reasons why this policy is especially called for just now. One is that at the last session the only addition authorized was that of three little torpedo boats, and at the session before it was three light-draught gunboats. Compared with any previous period of two years since the rebuilding of the navy with steel ships, this shows a great falling off. Secretary Herbert explained, both in his last report and while Chairman of the House Naval Committee, that at least one battle ship ought to be added each year until the number of twelve, fixed upon some time ago as adequate for the needs of the country, should be reached.

But another point is that during the year succeeding the one for which estimates are now made, only $700,000 will be required for vessels thus far authorized, because nearly all now building will have been completed and paid for. Hence Congress would be perfectly justified this Winter in authorizing another battle ship and several torpedo boats, leaving the actual appropriation of money for them to fall upon its successor. The time required for getting ready the plans, awarding the contracts, and beginning the construction would carry the first payments on them into the year when, as has been seen, the current expenses will be several millions less than for the year to come. In other words, the programme of construction can be continued without increasing much, if at all, the appropriations which would otherwise be found necessary for the coming session.

Boston's New Theatre Opened.

BOSTON, Nov. 12.—The new Castle Square Theatre was opened to-night with the production, for the first time on any stage, of a drama called "Captain Paul." A large audience was in attendance, and the beauties of the new house were greatly admired.

The first week's performances at the Castle Square will be for the Benefit of the Boston Lodge of Elks. "Captain Paul," the new play presented to-night, is the work of Howard P. Rose, manager of the new theatre. It is a romantic play, in four acts. The period is 1760, and the story deals with the adventures of Captain Paul, commander of the American privateer The Ranger. The scene of action is on the coast of Brittany, and but fourteen hours are supposed to pass from the rise of the curtain in the first to its fall in the final act. The first scene shows the D'Audray château, and the second the trophy room of the château, which is to be used for the celebration of a double marriage, in which two girls are involved. They are to be forced to wed against their choice. The strategy of Captain Paul prevents the ceremony, just as it is about to be performed, and the scene then changes to the beach below the château, where the Captain is forced to engage in a sword contest with the two disappointed, expectant bridegrooms, whom he has deprived of their unwilling brides. The action then returns to a reception room in the château, when Captain Paul establishes his identity as the rightful heir to the D'Audray château, and carries off on his ship, The Ranger, his future wife, and an American, rescued from the hands of the scheming members of the D'Audray family. Minnie Seligman received a warm welcome, and her forceful acting was much admired. The cast of "Captain Paul" follows:

Captain Paul	E. J. Henley
Ben Ironsides	George Fawcett
Philip Breville	E. J. Morgan
Marquis D'Audray	Edward Dennison
Emmanuel D'Audray	Sheridan Block
Viscount Ormondle	Leighton Baker
Romany	Robert Paton Gibbs
Andy Moran	Eugene O'Rourke
Jean	William Fairbanks
Boatswain of the ship Ranger	Hubert Attley
Marchioness D'Audray	Helen Tracy
Marguerita	Mabel Eaton
Ninette	Mildred St. Pierre
Irene Vernon	Minnie Seligman

Stuart Robson in French Comedy.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 12.—Stuart Robson has a new play. It is called "The Interloper; or, The Feet of Venus"; was written for him by the French dramatist Adrien Barbusse, and was produced at the Opera House here to-night for the first time on any stage. Mr. Robson has so long confined himself to the classic plays of the so-called legitimate school that his appearance in contemporaneous comedy is in the nature of a novelty, and served to draw out an unusual number of his admirers.

The play deals with the humorous troubles of Bricard, (Mr. Robson,) an artist, whose wife is so jealous of him that she has had it stipulated in the marriage contract that he should discard living models and work only on dead subjects. He violates his word and conducts to his studio one Mouchette, a professional model. They are discovered by his wife, and a violent quarrel is averted by the intercession of the mother-in-law, Mme. Demounette, who proposes that the artist shall paint only the feet of Venus, drawing simply on his own imagination for the remainder of his picture. From this slight incident, the dramatists have drawn a series of complications, and numerous situations, both original and startling. The comedy was accorded a cordial reception.

Preferment for P. J. Hynes.

TROY, N. Y., Nov. 12.—P. J. Hynes of this city has been appointed Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue for the Troy district. He succeeds R. H. Van Alshyne, appointed under the Harrison Administration.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Greenfield, Mass., Nov. 12.—Louis Coburg, aged thirty-five, a French carpenter, living in Griswoldville, while drunk, to-day shot Laura Lamareaux with a bullet he intended for a woman with whom he was quarreling. Seeing what he had done, he shot himself twice near the heart. Both he and the girl are likely to die before morning.

Lawrence, Kan., Nov. 12.—While William Ward, a wealthy farmer, living near Williamstown, was sitting at a window at his home last night some one stole up and fired a load of buckshot into his face and body. He will die.

Minneapolis, Minn., Nov. 12.—Caleb Corser, the ten-year-old son of F. G. Corser, a prominent architect of this city, accidentally shot and killed his fourteen-year-old sister Bessie this afternoon while handling his father's revolver.

Yamaska, Quebec, Nov. 12.—Earthquake shocks, lasting about ten seconds, were felt here at 11:40 o'clock last night. They were accompanied by a low, rumbling sound.

Washington, Nov. 12.—S. C. Wheelock of North Winfield, N. Y., was appointed to-day Postmaster of his village. It is a fourth-class office.

ANNIE RUSSELL IN A NEW PLAY

"THE NEW WOMAN," BY SYDNEY GRUNDY, ACTED AT PALMER'S.

It Is a Clever Piece and Miss Russell Is Charming—Palmer Cox's Long-Familiar Brownies Put on the Stage—"The Coming Woman" Produced by Carrie Turner — A New Theatre in Boston Opened with a New Play—Ada Rehan's Tour.

Annie Russell returned to the stage at Palmer's Theatre last evening, after a long absence, and received a warm welcome. The sweet presence and delicate charm of Miss Russell doubtless were as potent factors in the making of her popularity, in her short public career before her retirement, as her art, and doubtless, too, these had their old power with last night's audience, who also expressed sympathy for a brave woman who had suffered long and bravely, in the applause that greeted the actress when she first came in view, and in the recalls she had after every act.

But Miss Russell's command of her art is quite out of the common. Her powers are restricted, but she can express both humor and pathos irresistibly, and her acting is infused with and illumined by a degree of artistic intelligence that is exceedingly rare. Her individuality was not obliterated in her training, which was as wise and thorough as any actor of this day can hope to obtain, yet she always subdues it to the rôle, and every denotement of character is exact and illusive. Thus her portrayal of the gentle, warm-hearted, single-minded heroine of Sydney Grundy's new satirical comedy was in striking contrast to the work of nearly every other actor associated with her, excepting E. M. Holland, and, perhaps, Reuben Fax

More force might have been exerted in Margery's strongly emotional scene in Act III. without straining the illusion, but not having more physical force at her command Miss Russell did not attempt the impossible, and with her limited resources controlled by tact, good taste and a fine sense of effect—an exact knowledge of the impression made on the spectator's mind by every tone of her voice and every gesture—produced a semblance of reality, and brought tears to the eyes of the audience, if she did not thrill them. This power to compel the sympathy is Miss Russell's best gift, and it has been properly developed and cultivated, thanks to her own intelligence as much as to her dramatic teachers. It is the power her English predecessor on the same stage lacks, and without that power, no matter how good the technique of an actor may be, great fame is out of the question.

Greatness in her art is denied to Miss Russell only by her physical limitations. Her triumph in the tragic play called "Elaine" was purely pictorial, but in such a rôle as Margery in Grundy's play she is quite in her element, and seems to approach perfection in her art.

Probably neither Charles Frohman, in whose forces Miss Russell is now enrolled, nor A. M. Palmer, who produced the new play with exceeding care and good taste, thought of Miss Russell as the "star" of last night. But she was just as surely the "star" as if her name had been printed on the bill in fat capitals. She is as young-looking and winsome as ever, and has lost none of her old skill, if, indeed, she has not gained new.

The play is very good, though not a master-work or an epoch-maker. It is a new treatment of the theme of Tom Taylor's "An Unequal Match" and "Caprice," in which Minnie Maddern used to act. It is also like Buckstone's play, "The Rough Diamond." As Burnand adapted the story of "The Serious Family" ("Le Mari à Campagne" to the aesthetic fad when he wrote "The Colonel," so Grundy has taken the old story of the man who married for love below his station, tired of his wife's gaucherie, and was, thereafter, won again by the woman he had ill used, to the present-day maunderings of the "advanced" woman.

The "other" woman in this case is not merely a heartless coquette, according to the author, but an intelligent female with aspirations who feels that her marriage to an ordinary man was a mistake. The "set" she moves in is infested by several "varieties" of the "new woman," all droll caricatures, and the text of the play is apt and witty.

Margery is a country girl who has been the hired companion of a nice old lady. Gerald Cazenove loves her and marries her, and she is very happy, and frolics about the house like a kitten, though she has a hard time trying to learn the French verbs. When her own husband neglects her, the husband of the literary "other" woman offers her the consolation of his love, but she is too true and pure even to get very angry with him.

The first act is admirable, better in construction and literary skill than anything seen here this season, but the play is not kept up to that level, though the second act is all interesting, and the chief fault with the third is an excess of superfluous talk.

The characterization is all excellent, but Mr. Lackaye's personal manner does not fit the rôle of an intellectual man at all. His acting was generally discreet enough, but it was hard to think of him writing poetry and meaning it, even if it was bad poetry.

Similarly Miss Harned, though she played with caution and with force, bore the manner of the ordinary stage adventuress throughout the play, though her rôle was supposed to represent a bird of different plumage. Mr. Holland was as good as ever as a mendacious veteran and Mrs. Bowers, as a sensible, high-handed old lady, executed her first scene with less of stagginess and more of nature than she has lately bestowed upon us. But Lady Macbeth returned anon. The management of the ball-room scene with its gossiping groups was excellent:

Gerald Cazenove	Wilton Lackaye
Col. Cazenove	E. M. Holland
Capt. Jack Sylvester	C. J. Richman
James Armstrong	R. Fax
Percy Bysshe Pettigrew	Thomas Terriss
Wells, a butler	H. Holliday
Lady Wargrave	Mrs. Bowers
Margery	Annie Russel
Mrs. Sylvester	Virginia Harned
Enid Bethune	Madeline Bouton
Victoria Vivash	Georgia Busby
Dr. Mary Bevan	Emily Seward

BROWNIES APPEAR ON THE STAGE.

Brownies in Books Are Better, but They Will Do Very Well for All That.

If Mr. Palmer Cox had put his brownies on the stage as soon as he became acquainted with the queer, puffy little creatures, instead of first making them race vehemently through the pages of picture books, to the vast amusement of all young beholders and a good many old ones, the people who went to the Fourteenth Street Theatre last evening would have been more likely to take Mr. Cox's word for it and accept the brownies that made their appearance there in large numbers as the genuine article. It is a pity that to do so was not quite possible. One had only to look at the frontispiece of his programme, or, better still, look up at the galleries, where real and indubitable brownies of the true picture-book kind chased each other across long strips of canvas, to see the difference and to be perfectly sure that the stage picture was a good deal of a disappointment.

It is a troublesome peculiarity of ideals that when one of them has been adequately realized in one way and through one medium, any attempt to copy that realization by other methods is apt to result disastrously. Not only is acquiescence in the original presentation in a measure weakened, if the second proves to be something quite different, but it becomes difficult to admit, or, at least, to be enthusiastically sure of, merits in the new embodiment that under other conditions could not have failed of recognition. Each interferes with the other, and the two impressions, instead of gaining emphasis and precision, simply get dim along the edges and have a tendency to fade away altogether.

The brownies of the books were very admirable creations, with distinctive characters, as well as peculiar forms. Their big goggle eyes, their round heads, set directly on their round bodies, and their spindly legs, ending in leaf-like feet, were no more certainly the distinguishing marks of the brownie race than were the deadly-earnest expressions of their faces or the air they always had of running for dear life after something enormously important. Somehow, the stage brownies proved to be different. In the first place, though not very large, they were too big; their eyes, while moderately goggly, suggested white paint rather than the solemn amazement of a century-old baby; their legs utterly refused to stick like toothpicks out of the lower corners of their bodies; their feet were longer in front of their ankles than behind, and, worst fault of all, they had necks. Now, as everybody knows, a brownie has no neck, never did, and never should, under penalty of not being a brownie at all.

None of this criticism should be taken as anything else than the protest of a preconceived notion that considers itself to have been dislocated, jostled out of its accustomed place, and generally maltreated. As a matter of unrelated fact, last night's performance had many bright and lively features, and, from the frequent repetitions it is worthy to get and is certain to receive, a vast amount of thoroughly wholesome amusement will ensue. Judged simply as a spectacle, not many superior to it have been seen of late, while several not so good have attained, and are enjoying, for that matter, a profitable popularity. The scenery in each of the three acts is gorgeously effective, and the water scene that closes the first of them and the earthquake that brings the second to a conclusive end are highly ingenious, and about as convincing as any mechanical devices can be in these incredulous days. The costumes worn by the numberless young women who dance and pose and wreathe themselves into all sorts of charming lines and circles and clusters at gratifyingly frequent intervals, as the proceedings go on, are both beautiful and seemly, softly contrasting as to color, and apparently rich as to material. Not all of the young persons, to be sure, who wear these resplendent garments are visions of youth and loveliness, but not a few of them approach that lofty standard nearly enough to make the impression they give as a whole an eminently pleasing one.

As for the brownies, or rather the more-or-less-suggestive of brownies, they took a rather unimportant part in the evening's entertainment. One of them, who wore a fez and a deeply-grave expression of countenance, might have gained admission to the picture books, if nobody were looking, and little Ida Mulle was pretty enough to need no excuse to be anywhere, even though she is a bit weightier than in the old days, when she played with Cupid's bow and arrows, but the others simply made a picturesque background, in front of which many amusing adventures took place, what those adventures were, or why they happened, it would be hardly worth while to tell. They were only excuses, anyway, for the scenery and the costumes, and were the immemorial "thread of story" that has pretended to run through every spectacle ever put on the stage. There was not much dialogue, which was fortunate, as its merits were mostly negative.

The piece was received with much applause by an audience nearly large enough to fill the theatre, and which included, as it should, a large number of children. There is some interjected "variety," very good of its kind, and five men imitated a strolling German band in an extremely laughable way. In response to a vigorous call, Mr. Cox came before the curtain and made a speech. He is a tall man, with a kindly face and a thorough belief in his work, but he isn't much of a success as an orator. His remarks advertised his good, kind managers and vouched for the authenticity of the stage brownies, but otherwise did not accomplish much—unless it was to make at least a few of his hearers wonder how a man can be a manifest Philistine in public and a manifest poet in his studio. Such mysteries, however, cannot be debated late at night.

Here is a part of the very long cast:

Queen Titania	Marie Louise Day
Dame Brusilda	Ida M

LAUNCH OF THE ST. LOUIS

MRS. CLEVELAND CHRISTENS THE NEW AMERICAN LINER.

President Cleveland and Members of His Cabinet Witness the Ceremony, After Which the President Speaks Upon the New Navy and the Revival of the American Merchant Marine—Description of the Magnificent American-Built Vessel.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 12.—Christened by Mrs. Cleveland, in the presence of President Cleveland, members of his Cabinet, and a delegation of prominent citizens of St. Louis, Mo., headed by Mayor Walbridge, as guests of honor, the steamship St. Louis, the first of the two great vessels built in this country for the International Navigation Company, (the American Line,) was successfully launched from the Cramps's shipyard this afternoon.

From early morning crowds had been gathering about the extensive shipyard, and when, at 1:02 P. M., the vessel slid into the water, while whistles on all kinds of craft welcomed her to her element, fully 25,000 people were looking on. All the buildings in and about the shipyards were gay with flags and bunting, and the national colors floated from the bow of the vessel, while flags of many nations were strung over her decks from stem to stern.

The special train over the Pennsylvania Railroad, bearing the President and Mrs. Cleveland, Secretary Carlisle and Mrs. Carlisle, Secretary Herbert, his son and daughter, his naval aide, Lieut. Reamey, and his private secretary, Mr. Finney; Attorney General Olney, Ambassador Bayard and Mrs. Bayard, Mrs. Gresham, Mrs. Lamont, Admiral and Miss Walker, Capt. and Mrs. Jewell, Capt. and Mrs. Chadwick, Mr. and Mrs. Micou, Lieut. and Mrs. Reamey, Mr. and Mrs. Freeman, Chief Engineer Melville, and the President's private secretary, Mr. Thurber, accompanied by Mrs. Thurber, arrived at the gate of the shipyard at 12:10 P. M. from Washington, whence it had started at 8:15 A. M. Secretary Lamont was in New-York, Secretary Gresham was detained in Washington by important business in his department, Postmaster General Bissell was not well enough to be present, and Secretary Smith was unable to leave the National Capital.

Clement A. Griscom, President of the International Navigation Company, and Charles H. Cramp, President of the Cramp Shipbuilding Company, had boarded the Presidential train before it arrived at the yard, and they were the first to alight. Henry W. Cramp, Secretary of the company, and several others were in waiting, and they stepped forward and raised their hats as Mr. Cleveland followed Mr. Griscom and Mr. Cramp from the car. Mrs. Cleveland followed the President and took Mr. Griscom's arm, and Mr. Cleveland walked beside C. H. Cramp. The other members of the Presidential party alighted from the cars, and several minutes were taken up by salutations and introductions.

H. W. Cramp presented to Mrs. Cleveland and each of the ladies of the party a bunch of flowers. The party then walked into the yard and up an incline to a small platform which had been erected right under the keel and railed off. On this platform were Mrs. Cleveland, the President, Mr. Griscom, and Mr. Cramp. After the christening party had entered the yard the gates were thrown open and the waiting crowd thronged in.

When H. W. Cramp was notified that all was in readiness, he handed to Mrs. Cleveland a gayly decorated bottle of champagne, that she was to break on the ship's bow, and suggested to her the best way to break the bottle.

Mrs. Cleveland took the bottle, nodded and smiled in reply to Mr. Cramp's advice, and stood waiting for the ship to begin to move.

As the vessel began to move Mrs. Cleveland swung the bottle of champagne by its parti-colored ribbons and smashed the glass against the side, at the same time calling out in a clear voice:

"I christen thee St. Louis!"

The St. Louis sped a quarter of a mile out upon the river from the stocks, and there waiting tugs caught her and an anchor was let go and the steamship brought to.

As the vessel slid into the river Mrs. Cleveland was congratulated on the successful part she had played in the vessel's christening by those around her.

After the launch a luncheon was served in the office of the shipyard to the Presidential party, the officers of the International Navigation Company, and some of the invited guests.

After the guests had partaken of the luncheon, President Cramp of the shipbuilding company responded to the toast of "The Cramp Company." Then President Griscom of the International Navigation Company, who acted as toastmaster, proposed the health of President Cleveland. When the toast had been drunk and the applause subsided the President spoke as follows:

"I would not be entirely frank if I did not acknowledge the extreme personal satisfaction afforded me by the reference just made to the part which fell to me as a high duty and privilege, in the great work of creating an American navy, and at the same time stimulating American shipbuilding.

"I cannot, however, keep out of mind the feeling that the gratification appropriately growing out of this occasion is such as must be shared by every patriotic American, and that the important event which has just now taken place is of such national interest that it is fittingly witnessed by the highest officials of our Government.

"We shall fail to realize the full significance of what we have seen to-day if we overlook the fact that the causes of our congratulation reach beyond actual accomplishment, and are not limited to the things already done, and within our sight. While we may well be proud because we have launched the largest and most powerful steamship ever built in the Western Hemisphere, and with, two exceptions, the largest and most powerful in the world, and, while we may find reason for additional pride in the fact that, notwithstanding general economic conditions not encouraging to such achievements, this great vessel has been built on American plans, by American mechanics, and of American materials, we must not forget that our greatest cause of congratulation is found in the hope and promise these incidents furnish of the revival and development of American commerce and the renewed appearance of the American flag in foreign ports.

"I hope that I shall not be accused of making a suggestion calculated to mar the gratification which this occasion inspires, if I remind you that the ship we have just launched was built in fulfillment of conditions imposed in consideration of the relaxation of our registry laws, and that the constructive plant and machinery to build this ship on American plans, by American mechanics, and of American materials, originated in the necessity for the building of an American navy.

"There should be no more delay in the work of reinstating American commerce, not only by the inspiration supplied by such events as we have this day witnessed, but by such legislation as will set free American mechanical industry and excite American enterprise.

"Commerce is the life blood of a nation, and no country that loses or impoverishes it can reach and maintain a commanding position among the nations of the earth. Our flag not only tells of our existence, but it is a symbol of all that American institutions represent. It is glorious and patriotic to uphold our flag, and to follow it and defend it, but it is also glorious and patriotic to carry our flag to all parts of the world, and to extend its defense and protection to American men and American property, in the ports of every nation.

"I am not able to see why Americans owning ships, navigated by Americans, and carrying American cargoes, should in any case be driven to the protection of a foreign flag, and it seems to me that the Stars and Stripes entering a port of the United States, and spread over Americans and American property, should never be frowned upon and repelled by American officials acting under the mandate of our navigation laws.

"In the interest of a revival of American commerce, so much needed, and for the honor of our flag, so dear to us all, I am willing that the defense of our Government and flag shall be accorded to all ships of American ownership, wherever built.

"Make our flag a more familiar sight in the ocean carrying trade, and thus remind our citizens that a large share of the carrying trade of the world is due them, and we need have no fear that our shipbuilders, under laws giving them a fair chance, will suffer from foreign competition.

"Since my participation in rebuilding our navy during a former official term has been so flatteringly referred to, I hope it is not amiss for me to say that I shall deem myself especially fortunate if in time to come it can be said that I have done something during my present incumbency in aid of the freedom and extension of American commerce and the consequent further growth of American shipbuilding."

During his speech, Mr. Cleveland was frequently interrupted by applause, and when he had concluded and taken his seat there was loud hand clapping.

Mr. Griscom then proposed the toast, "To the health of the gracious lady who had so kindly consented to christen the St. Louis—Mrs. Cleveland." Mrs. Cleveland blushed like a girl as a spontaneous burst of applause followed Mr. Griscom's words, and she arose and bowed her thanks. As she resumed her seat, Mr. Griscom said that Secretary Carlisle would respond for Mrs. Cleveland. Mr. Carlisle arose and paid to Mrs. Cleveland one of the most beautiful and graceful tributes to a lady that has ever been the fortune of any one in the room to hear. Mr. Carlisle said:

"Mr. Chairman and Ladies and Gentlemen: In responding to the toast just offered, I am requested by Mrs. Cleveland to thank you, and to say that she appreciates more fully than mere words can convey the demonstration that has followed the mention of her name.

"I am pretty sure that she is not unmindful on this occasion of the fact that the American people in every part of the country, without regard to religious or political divisions, have always been her friends. Whenever the duties and responsibilities of her position have required or made it proper for her to appear in the presence of her countrymen and countrywomen, demonstrations of affection and respect have been so unanimous as to leave no room for doubt that they are bound to her by ties that cannot be broken by political contentions.

"For these evidences of friendship and confidence, Mrs. Cleveland is profoundly grateful, and, if she could emphasize this declaration by any word or act on her part, I am sure she would not hesitate to do so. The drawing rooms of the White House are the dominions of the President's wife, and within them she gracefully fulfills the social duties imposed upon her."

Having alluded in pleasant terms to Mrs. Cleveland's household duties, "as one place in the land where harsh words of political discourse are not heard," Mr. Carlisle said:

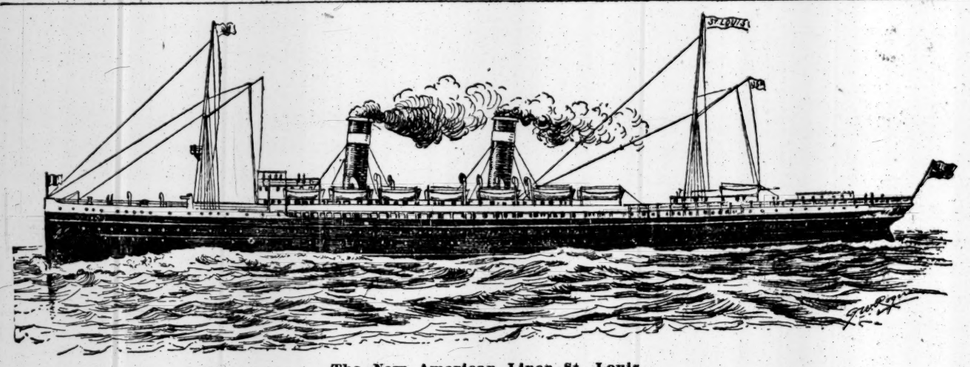
"Amidst all the anxieties and cares by which her position surrounds her, she has never been indifferent to the great enterprises which advance and which mark the progress of her country, and she is grateful for the opportunity to take part in your proceedings to-day. I am sure that she will watch with much interest and solicitude the career of the great ship which was launched to-day, and she will rejoice to see many more added to the American merchant marine.

"Before taking my seat I desire to propose a sentiment, which I am sure will meet with a hearty response, not only here, but throughout the whole country. I propose success to the steamship St. Louis and prosperity to her owners, the International Navigation Company."

When Mr. Carlisle resumed his seat Mr. Griscom rose and spoke to the toast "The International Navigation Company." He was followed by Mayor Walbridge of St. Louis, on "The City of St. Louis," and Henry W. Cramp, on "The Builders."

The Presidential party at 3:20 P. M. boarded the special train, which left immediately for Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—The special train bearing the Presidential party from Philadelphia arrived at 7:05, ten minutes late. Nearly all the ladies of the party carried immense bunches of flowers as souvenirs of the trip, which was unanimously declared to have been a very enjoyable affair. Carriages were in waiting and those in the party drove at once to their homes.



The New American Liner St. Louis.

Christened by Mrs. Cleveland and Launched at Philadelphia Yesterday.

DESCRIPTION OF THE VESSEL.

Many New Departures in Her and Her Sister Ship.

The steamship St. Louis, and her sister ship, the St. Paul, are the largest vessels that have ever been built in this country. The determination of the International Navigation Company to build the vessels was in pursuance of the company's promise to construct two steamships in this country of equal tonnage to its steamships Paris and New-York if Congress would pass a bill admitting the two latter vessels to American registry. Congress passed the bill, and it became a law in 1892.

A description of one vessel is a description of both, as they are identical in every particular. The dimensions of the St. Louis are 554 feet 2 inches over all, 63 feet extreme breadth, and 26 feet draught. The gross tonnage is 10,770 tons, and when loaded to the draught line the steamship's displacement will be 16,000 tons.

The St. Louis will be the first steamship to be supplied with quadruple-expansion engines, and the results obtained from such machinery will be watched with interest.

It is calculated that the engines will develop about 20,000 collective horse power.

Special attention has been directed toward the safety of the St. Louis. The system of bulkheads used makes her practically unsinkable.

The St. Louis has five decks, and, when finished, will be a floating palace. The cabins, saloon, smoking room, library, &c., will be of the most luxurious character, and everything that the most exacting ocean traveler could desire will be at his command.

The St. Louis will have accommodations for 320 first cabin passengers, 220 second cabin passengers, and 900 steerage passengers. The crew, including stewards, &c., will number 400, making a total of 1,840 persons that the ship can carry.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock midnight Sunday to 12 o'clock midnight Monday.)

1:50 A. M.—408 East Sixty-eighth Street; Samuel Alexander, stable; two horses suffocated; damage, $1,500.

8:20 A. M.—73 Willett Street; Herman Wolf, tenement; no damage.

9 A. M.—988 and 990 First Avenue; Albert Silvernagle, pipes; John Lantz, ice boxes; total damage, $1,700.

11:15 A. M.—79 Columbia Street; Morris Billig, tenement; damage trifling.

10:45 A. M.—818 West 117th Street; Morris Woel, flat; damage, $50.

3:25 P. M.—4 East Fourth Street; Whiting Manufacturing Company; no damage.

5:55 P. M.—74 Eldridge Street; Michael Pisner; damage, $10.

6:30 P. M.—206 Centre Street; F. Hendrich; damage, $25.

8 P. M.—1,333 Broadway; Thompson's Café; damage, $50.

Latest Foreign Shipping.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—88 Anchoris, (Br.,) Capt. Campbell, from New-York Nov. 3, arr. at Glasgow to-day.

PLANS FOR BOND PURCHASES

Continued from Page 1.

fore the Treasury can invite bids. Circulars must be sent to all the Sub-Treasuries, defining with official exactness the terms of proposals, and with them must be sent blanks for subscriptions. These details require time for execution. Those who know anything about such matters appreciated why the call could not be made yesterday and accepted with entire faith the word that the delay would not be long. Judging from the good temper of the gold holders, their full belief in the issue will preclude and sign or feeling of impatience over the physical limitations to official action.

Tricks must be very low to which stock-jobbers will not stoop. The non-appearance of the call yesterday morning gave them a chance to work the New-York market through London. Treasury Department outgivings furnished them with a handle for their scheme. They cabled to London a so-called official denial that the issue would be made. London promptly sold American securities, and when the New-York market opened London gave as a reason for its course that it had an official denial of the bond reports. This pleased the bears here, and they raided prices. The result must have fallen short of expectations, for stocks were stubborn. A ragged market followed, with fractional net losses through the list at the close of the day.

Real feeling here was reflected, as usual, in the bond market, in which spirited buying all day brought activity and improved prices.

THE TREASURY STOPS DENYING.

Mr. Carlisle and His Subordinates Reconciled to the Bond Issue.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—The Treasury has quit denying that there is to be an early issue of bonds. The department was just a bit slow in hearing the news, and as the loan will supply, the bonds will be allotted pro rata. The circular will also make provision that the date of delivery will be announced to subscribers to whom allotments are made as soon as practicable, and within ten days of the date of such notice subscriptions will have to be paid in United States gold coin to the Treasurer, or an Assitsant Treasurer, of the United States to be designated by the subscriber.

The arguments put forth in opposition to the bonds have not commended themselves for their weight or soundness. The fact that no more serious results than apprehension in the business world have followed the constant shrinkage of the gold reserve has given rise in some quarters to the belief that the reserve might be scaled down to $25,000,000 before ground was reached for fear. Those who have idly watched this shrinkage have not paid any attention to the effect it has produced abroad, and even now these careless observers do not realize that the recent shipment of gold abroad and the prospect of other shipments in the near future should cause any alarm.

In casting about for reasons why bonds should not be issued to meet the present unsatisfactory financial condition of the Treasury, some of the friends of Secretary Carlisle have declared that it would not be long before the internal revenue receipts would be largely increased by means of the tax on whisky. There is nothing in the present situation to bear out this view. A vast amount of whisky was withdrawn from bond in July and August, in order to save the extra 20 cents per gallon imposed by the new Tariff act. At one time in August the daily receipts at the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue exceeded $3,000,000. This represented a vast amount of whisky.

At present the daily receipts for whiskies released from bond do not much exceed $10,000. It was said to-day at the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue that most of the liquor released last Summer would have to be consumed before the receipts reached a point where they would cut much figure in the revenues of the Government.

A report was in circulation to-night that Secretary Carlisle had tendered his resignation to the President. Although the report was not surprising, careful inquiry failed to verify it. One who is in a position to know what is going on in Administration circles said to-night that he did not expect to hear of Mr. Carlisle's resignation, although there was no doubt that the President and his chief financial officer differed in their views regarding the present state of the national finances.

BYRNES MIGHT HAVE SAVED HIS LIFE.

The Superintendent Learned Too Late of N. R. Reynolds's Intended Suicide.

N. R. Reynolds, twenty-two years old, committed suicide yesterday at 146 East Thirty-fourth Street by taking morphine. No cause for his act is known or suggested.

Superintendent Byrnes received the following telegram at Police Headquarters yesterday morning:

See my son, N. R. Reynolds, at once at 146 East Thirty-fourth Street. He writes me that he will commit suicide. I am coming by train.
G. N. REYNOLDS,
Lancaster, Penn.

Superintendent Byrnes at once telegraphed Sergt. Lindeman of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station, who sent a policeman to find young Reynolds. The policeman found the house where Reynolds lived to be a boarding house, and was shown to his room on the third floor. The door was not locked, and upon opening it Reynolds was discovered lying upon the bed unconscious and apparently dying.

While the policeman was trying to arouse the dying man, he discovered on a table a vial that had contained morphine and hurriedly sent a messenger for a physician and to summon an ambulance.

While the messenger was absent the policeman learned that three physicians boarded in the house and that they were all at home. They were told of Reynolds's condition and hurried to the room just as Dr. W. D. Sewell of 320 Lexington Avenue arrived. They applied the usual remedies for morphine poisoning, but could not save the man's life.

The room was searched, but nothing was found that might show a motive for suicide. The floor was strewn with small scraps of letters that were rendered utterly undecipherable.

While the physicians were trying to revive the young man, a middle-aged man, who said he was Reynolds's uncle, rushed into the room where Reynolds was lying. After Reynolds expired, this man engaged an undertaker to care for the body. He refused to say anything about Reynolds or advance any theory as to what might have prompted the suicide.

It was learned that Reynolds had boarded at 146 East Thirty-fourth Street for about a week, but no information about his business, if he had any, could be obtained.

Superintendent Byrnes stated, after being informed of the death of Reynolds, that if he had received the telegram fifteen minutes earlier he might have saved the man's life.

HARD LABOR FOR HERMAN CLARKE

The Broker Sentenced to Imprisonment for Two Years and Four Months.

Herman Clark of the defunct brokerage firm of Hunter, Clarke & Jacobs, who was convicted of forgery, was sentenced by Recorder Smyth in Part II. of the Court of General Sessions yesterday morning to imprisonment for two years and four months at hard labor in State prison. It was alleged that Clarke had secured $22,000 of the firm's money.

Lawyers House and Gilroy stood beside the prisoner at the bar. Mr. House moved for a new trial and then for an arrest of judgment on technical grounds. Both motions were denied.

Recorder Smyth said he had received petitions and a physician's statement regarding Clarke and had read them carefully. In passing sentence the Recorder said:

It is useless to go over the facts or to say anything in reference to this man himself. If he has any feeling left he must fully understand the terrible position in which he is placed. There is evidence before me that his health is very much impaired, and also testimony from people of respectability that heretofore he has borne a good character. The crime that he committed, however, is a serious one, and one that must be punished adequately, not only for the purpose of punishing him for what he has done, but also for the purpose of deterring others.

The maximum penalty for Clarke's offense is five years. Clarke said after sentence was passed that it was lighter than he had expected.

NATH'L FISHER & CO.

Burned Out Saturday A. M., They Resume Business Saturday P. M.—A Fire Record.

Fire and water have no terrors for Nath'l Fisher & Co., the extensive manufacturers and jobbers of boots, shoes, and rubbers. Though their establishment on Duane Street was badly damaged by fire last Saturday morning, they were in running order and shipping goods by Saturday 3 P. M.

"Yes," said Mr. Fisher, "we had a little blaze this morning, but we are shipping goods—the best goods in the market—just as usual from our other storehouse, and before the stock runs low there we will have made arrangements so as to carry on our business without a break. Fire or no fire, there will be no delay in orders. In the meantime we have leased the seven-story building, 160 and 162 Duane Street, corner Hudson Street."—Adv.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—William S. Williams, member of the firm of J. S. Williams & Co. of Glastonbury, Conn., dropped dead yesterday noon at the residence of his son, Bernard T. Williams, in Glastonbury. Mr. Williams was fifty-six years of age. He was a widower and leaves four children. In 1884-5 he represented Glastonbury in the General Assembly as a Republican.

—Mrs. Rebecca Ann Wheaton, seventy-three years old, widow of Abel Wheaton of Kipps Bay, N. Y., died at her home in Mount Vernon, N. Y., yesterday. She leaves three daughters and four sons. Her estate is valued at several million dollars.

—Henry Halterman died yesterday at 45 Harrison Street, Stapleton, S. I. He was a petroleum inspector at the Produce Exchange, and was fifty-six years old. Funeral services will be held at Stapleton to-morrow morning.

—George Scoggin of the firm of Scoggin Brothers, race horse breeders, died in Louisville, Ky., yesterday, of consumption.

When baby was sick we gave her Castoria.
When she was a child she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss she clung to Castoria.
When she had children she gave them Castoria.
—Advertisement.

COL. STRONG FOR PRESIDENT

THE OHIO SOCIETY PROPOSES HIS NAME FOR 1896.

Gen. Thomas Ewing, in Presenting a Portrait of the Mayor-Elect to the Society, Says that Men Who Do Not Care for Either Party May Unite and Elect Col. Strong to the Highest Office—C. C. Shayne and Others Speak.

The Ohio Society of New-York honored Col. William L. Strong, its President and the Mayor-elect, in a signal manner last night by proposing his selection for the Presidency of the United States two years hence. The society met at 236 Fifth Avenue to accept portraits of Col. Strong and of the late Col. Charles W. Moulton. There was a short business meeting, at which it was decided that the annual meeting should be held the night after Thanksgiving.

Col. Strong presided during the early proceedings, but gave way to Warren Higley when the speeches began.

In stating the object of the proceedings to follow, Mr. Higby said that it was evident from the applause which greeted Col. Strong's name that something had happened within the circle of the Ohio Society. He referred to the portraits of distinguished Ohioans which hang from the walls, and gave a brief account of the way in which the society had come in possession of them. The portrait of Gen. Sherman had been presented by Col. Strong. He then introduced Gen. Thomas Ewing, who presented Col. Strong's picture to the society. In so doing, Gen. Ewing said:

"The gift of this picture comes at a peculiar epoch in the history of New-York—that of the overthrow of Tammany Hall in the person of Mr. Strong.

"There has been in the thrilling political history of the country since the war no event comparable with the overthrow of Tammany by Col. Strong. That organization has steadily grown. Except once, in 1876, no organization has ever stood up against it. No successful attack has ever been made on it except by Mr. Tilden.

"Its malignity had become so great that it sickened the hearts of all. Among all the thousands of brilliant men who inhabit this island only a few knew the rottenness of Tammany. We despaired of ever obtaining a pure Government so long as the malign influence of this organization lasted.

"But two years ago Dr. Parkhurst, like another Patrick Henry, began a crusade against Tammany. The newspapers backed him up as a man was never backed up before. Lexow exposed the terrible cauldron of iniquity. The United States, the whole world, looked on aghast. I, for one, never dreamed of such organized villiany. The man in the moon closed his eyes.

"The people, God bless them, at last awoke and triumphed. They won by means of the secret ballot, the greatest reform of this or any other century. It gives the thought of the voter uninluenced by anything. God bless the secret ballot. It can save us from anything.

"Now this revolution—it's not reform, it's revolution—is not going to stop here. It will exterminate bad government in other cities. The infection of reform will spread and relieve this government from one of its most threatening features, the destruction of the cities, in which one-half of the population lives.

"To have been the chosen instrument, to have been selected by 2,000,000 people to lead in this movment, will make Strong's name forever famous. Parkhurst's name will be handed down, and Gott's, too. But Col. Strong's future is before him. He has still to do what the people have elected him to do, without fear or favor.

"I believe he will. He is of the sort of stuff to do it. He is of the right kind of breed—the Ohio breed. His success depends on the earnestness and self-abrogation of the friends who support him. If he is successful, there may be something higher in store for him. One party was crushed in 1892 and the other in 1894.

"If the desire for municipal reform grows, it may be that the men who do not care much for either party will get together under the banner of municipal reform, and elect him President. Why not? Col. Strong is young enough, strong enough, and level-headed enough. It may be that the end of this century will see a great political revolution, based on municipal reform."

C. C. Shayne said that the Ohio Society had often been honored, but never so highly as at the present time. A number of years ago, Mr. Shayne said, the rooms now occupied by the Ohio Society were used by a business men's organization. Col. Strong was President. He was urged at that time to run for Mayor, but he wisely declined—he waited until a more favorable opportunity.

"I am glad," said Mr. Shayne, "that Gen. Ewing has already nominated Col. Strong for President. If he gives us a clean Government there is nothing the people will not do for him. I am sure of one thing; he will give us an honest administration."

Chancellor MacCracken of the New-York University said that J. Q. A. Ward had promised to give some statues of ancient heroes to place around the campus of the college. If Col. Strong succeeded in cleaning out the Augean stables of this municipality, he should ask Mr. Ward to give him a statue of Col. Strong in place of Hercules.

S. S. Packard offered a series of resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, praising Dr. Parkhurst, the Committee of Seventy, and other anti-Tammany organizations for their determination to persevere in the work of municipal reform by continuing in existence and affording Mr. Strong assistance during his administration.

Gen. Henry L. Burnett presented the portrait of Col. Moulton to the society. There were addresses by Perry Fogg, an old member of the society, and several others. A collation was then served. Among those present were:

John D. Archbald, D. C. Beard, E. C. Badman, Henry L. Burnett, W. H. Caldwell, Mahlon Chance, Leroy Crandall, W. E. Crosby, C. W. Dean, H. R. De Witt, John Dickson, Alexander Doyle, Thomas Ewing, Anson Gard, Nathan Gilford, Curtis G. Harraman, Warren Higley, J. M. Hughes, Homer Lee, Wager Swayne, the Rev. H. M. MacCracken, John A. McCorkle, Cary W. Moore, J. O. Moss, Silas S. Packard, Ulrich Sloane, William L. Strong, H. L. Terrell, Franklin Tuttle, William Ford Upson.

The Nominating Committee presented the following ticket to be voted on at the annual meeting: President—Henry L. Burnett; Vice Presidents—S. Packard, C. Foye, Milton I. Southard, George E. Armstrong, E. C. Badman; Secretary—Evarts L. Prentiss; Recording Secretary—Marion M. Miller; Treasurer—Leander H. Crall; Trustees—Lowell M. Palmer, Richard J. Chard, Jerome D. Gillett.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Henry R. Wolcott of Colorado is at the Gilsey House.

—John H. Holmes of The Boston Herald is at the Plaza.

—Gov. Roswell P. Flower and Mrs. Flower are at the Windsor.

—H. Bax Ironside of the British Embassy at Washington is at the Cambridge.

—G. de Weckherlin, Minister for the Netherlands at Washington, is at the Everett House.

—Gov. Frank Brown of Maryland and Daniel H. McMillan of Buffalo are at the Holland House.

—Senator J. D. Cameron of Pennsylvania, Bluford Wilson of Illinois, and I. Freeman Rasin of Maryland are at the Fifth Avenue.

—Senator Edward Murphy, Jr., and family of Troy and the Rev. Dr. Alexander Mackay-Smith of Washington, D. C., are at the Murray Hill.

—Bishop C. C. Grafton of Wisconsin, Judge William K. Townsend of New-Haven, and William L. Elkins, P. A. B. Widener, and J. R. Drexel of Philadelphia are at the Waldorf.

Royal Blue Line

for Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington. Beginning Nov. 18, trains will leave New-York station Central Railroad of New-Jersey, foot of Liberty Street, for Philadelphia, at 4:30, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 3:30, 4:00, 5:00, 8:00, 7:30, 8:45 P. M., 12:15 midnight. Sundays, 4:30, 9:00, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 5:00, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 midnight.

For Baltimore and Washington, 9:00, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 3:30, 5:00, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 midnight. Sundays, 9:00, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 5:00, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 midnight.—Adv.

Tenement House Investigation.

The Tenement House Committee appointed last Spring by the Governor will begin its public hearings to-day. The sessions will be held in the old brownstone Criminal Court Building, in City Hall Park, and will begin at 1:30 P. M.

THE ELECTION IN HAWAII.

All the Candidates of the American Union Party Chosen in Oahu.

VICTORIA, B. C., Nov. 12.—The following Honolulu advices up to Nov. 8 have been received here by the steamship Miowera:

The election was held Oct. 29 for Senators and Representatives for the Legislature on this island, and all the candidates of the American Union Party were elected. The single opposition candidate failed of election. On the other islands the candidates elected are nearly all active supporters of the republic. It is believed that all the Senators strongly support annexation, notwithstanding a disposition of some of the planters to advocate the continued independence of the republic in order to be free to import Asiatic contract labor.

Henry F. Baldwin of Maine stands at the head of the planters, and is a leader in legislation. He has come out strongly for annexation notwithstanding his desire as a planter for cheap labor. He believes that if annexation abolishes the contract labor system, it will more than compensate in other ways. He thinks that there are too many Japanese in the country now, that Portuguese should be introduced instead, that the plan of co-operative planting, or share system may succeed.

An autograph letter of Queen Victoria, recognizing the republic, was received on the 26th of October, by Her Britannic Majesty's Commissioner Hawes, but owing to the absence of President Dole in Hawaii, it has not been presented. A letter of the Czar of Russia, recognizing the republic, was received to-day.

The birthday of the Emperor of Japan was enthusiastically observed here by his subjects to-day. A procession of Japanese paraded the streets. The Chinese were much irritated, and notified the police that there would be a fight upon the slightest display of insolence by the Japanese. There was no trouble.

President Dole is inspecting Crown and Government lands on the Island of Hawaii. He is preparing new homestead laws for the coming Legislature.

The British steamer Naushau arrived Oct. 28, with 1,000 Japanese laborers. Several days previously the Japanese sailors mutinied, and were supported by the passengers. A court-martial is in progress upon the mutineers, held by the British Commissioner.

The Japanese in Hawaii have raised $6,000 for the Red Cross Society attending the Japanese armies.

The French cruiser Duguay Trouin arrived this morning, twenty-seven days from Callao, en route to Yokohama.

SECTARIAN TEACHING NOT PROVED.

The Catholic School Board Sustained in the Famous Gallitzin Case.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Nov. 12.—In the case of John Hyson et al. vs. the School District of Gallitzin borough et al., better known as the "Gallitzin School case," the Supreme Court to-day affirmed the decision of the lower court. Justice Dean, in delivering the majority opinion, says, in part:

This bill was filed to restrain the School Directors of Gallitzin borough from permitting sectarian teaching in the common schools of the borough, and from employing, as teachers, sisters or members of the Order of St. Joseph, a religious society of the Roman Catholic Church. As to the fact admitted, that of the eight teachers six of them were sisters of a religious order of the Catholic Church, and while teaching wore the habit of their order, the learned Judge of the court below says: "We conclude, as to this branch of the case, that in the absence of proof that religious sectarian instruction was imparted by them during school hours, or religious sectarian exercises engaged in, we cannot restrain by injunction members of the Order of Sisters of St. Joseph from teaching in the public schools in the garb of their order, nor the School Directors from employing or permitting them to act in that capacity."

This legal conclusion is reached after a very able and impartial opinion in which the facts are reviewed, and the law bearing on the question very fully cited. The opinion is so convincing that is seems to us it must compel the assent of the unprejudiced mind, whether of layman or lawyer. In thus expressing our full accord with the learned President Judge of the court below, we intimate no opinion as to the wisdom or unwisdom of the action of the School Board in selecting six Catholic school teachers, members of an exclusively religious order. Unquestionably these women are Catholics, strict adherents of that faith, believing fully in its distinctive creed and doctrines. But this does not disqualify them. Our Constitution negatives any assertion of incapacity or ineligibility to office because of religious belief. Article I. of the bill of rights declares: "All men have a natural and indefeasible right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own conscience. * * * No human authority can in any case whatever control or interfere with the rights of conscience."

In the sixty years of existence of our present school system, this is the first time this court has been asked to decide, as a matter of law, that it is sectarian teaching for a devout woman to appear in a schoolroom in a dress peculiar to a religious organization of a Christian Church. We decline to do so; the law does not so say. After a most careful consideration we see nothing of merit in any of the assignments of error which have been so earnestly pressed in the argument. The decree is affirmed and appeal dismissed at costs of appellants.

Justice Williams handed down the minority dissenting opinion.

JOSEPH S. KERNGOOD MISSING.

A Traveling Salesman Disappears from a Train on His Way Home.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 12.—Joseph S. Kerngood, who formerly resided in this city, and whose home is now in New-York, has disappeared. He is employed as a traveling salesman by Barnett L. Price, a clothing manufacturer, doing business on Green Street, in New-York.

He started East from Omaha last week after a Western trip. On Friday night last, he was seen on a sleeper on an east-bound Michigan Central train. He was preparing to retire to his berth just after the train left St. Thomas, Ontario. Since then he has not been seen. At Syracuse, N. Y., it was discovered that Mr. Kerngood was not on the train. His clothing, satchel, and shoes were in the sleeper. The entire train was searched, but Mr. Kerngood could not be found.

The only explanation that can be given is that the man either walked from the train in his sleep, or that he became suddenly insane and jumped off. Mr. Kerngood is forty-three years of age, and has dark hair, long black mustache, and short-cut side whiskers. He is 5 feet 7 inches in height, and weighs 145 pounds.

Mr. Kerngood lived, with his wife and two children, at 151 East Eighty-ninth Street. He was well known in the clothing trade as a most successful salesman. He had expected to reach home at 1:40 P. M. Saturday, and his wife, at that time, was at the Grand Central Station to meet him. Telegrams have been sent to points all along the New-York Central, but no clue has been obtained. He was a Mason of the thirty-second degree, and wore attached to his watch chain a diamond-studded charm containing the emblems of that degree.

SUFFERERS FROM BERI-BERI.

Six of the Robert T. Patterson's Crew Dead—Ten More Are Ill.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Nov. 12.—John Forbes, another of the unfortunate Navassa negroes who reached this port on the barkentine Robert F. Patterson yesterday, died this morning. This makes six the number of those who have died since they left Navassa. Ten are very ill, and of this number half are likely to die.

Beri-beri is the disease from which the men are suffering. Dr. Robert B. Ashmead of New-York, who lived a number of years in Japan, where the disease is prevalent, accompanied by M. M. Teuchiya, a Japanese who has suffered from it, together with Port Officer W. E. Ramsey, boarded the vessel this morning and made an examination of the cases. Dr. Ashmead pronounced it beri-beri, which is not a contagious disease, and has its origin either in carbonic acid poison or insufficient nourishment. The latter is undoubtedly the case in the present instance. The sick will be removed to the Marine Hospital as soon as possible, and the rest will be sent to their homes in the South. There are seventy of them.

A Lecture on Egyptian Women.

The Rev. Dr. Lysander Dickerman lectured last evening to a large audience in Chickering Hall. The lecture was under the auspices of the American Geographical Society, and the President, ex-Judge Charles P. Daly, introduced the speaker. Dr. Dickerman's subject was "The Condition of Women in Ancient Egypt." He told of the high status of women among the Egyptians and made a plea for the equality of the sexes.

The Talk of the Town!
Is GEO. G. FLINT CO.'S display of Furniture at such taking prices. West 23d Street.—Adv.

TAKEN OFF THE "EXCEPTED" LIST.

New-York Postal Employes Brought Under the Civil Service Rules.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—The recent acceptance by President Cleveland of the recommendations of the Civil Service Commissioners to amend the civil service rules so as to bring about a reduction in the number of employes in the classified Postal Service who are not subject to examination will exempt many clerks in the New-York City Post Office from anxiety about being disturbed for political reasons by Postmasters hereafter appointed. There were eighty-two employes carried on the rolls of the New-York Post Office who were designated as clerks holding positions on what is known as the "excepted" list. In the list of excepted employes are included clerks, as well as higher officials, who obtain their official appointments without being subjected to an examination, and when newly-appointed Postmasters take charge of the office the fact that the excepted clerks do not come within the jurisdiction of the civil service rules renders them liable to be discharged and to be replaced by men who are inexperienced, and, in some instances, incompetent.

The frequency of these removals occurring in the New-York and other Post Offices led the Civil Service Commissioners to lay the matter before the President, stating that these constant changes were detrimental, and recommending that steps be taken which would preclude any possibility of radical change in the administration of the postal affairs. President Cleveland immediately approved the reduction of the long list of exceptions, and out of the eighty-two in New-York only a few remain. Those left untouched are the Assistant Postmaster, secretary to the Postmaster, cashier, and assistant cashier when employed under those titles; Superintendents of stations, printers, and pressmen.

The law will also affect 101 men in Chicago, 168 in Philadelphia, 51 in Boston, and a great number in other cities.

Another change made applies to the New-York Custom House. It has been the law heretofore that all clerks of the office receiving compensation less than $900 per annum should not be considered as within the classified service. It is said at the office of the Civil Service Commission that when new customs officers came in and desired to make changes in the clerical force, they first reduced below the nine-hundred-dollar limit the clerks they wished to remove and then discharged them, putting new men in their places. This was likewise found to be injurious to the efficient discharge of the duties of the customs office, and when brought to the notice of the President, he promptly abolished the practice by inserting in the rules an amendment making all employes, except messengers, laborers, and the like, subject to the civil service rules.

VERDICT OF $1,000 FOR THE ASSAULT.

Rippe Asked "Is It Hot Enough for You?" and Siegel Clubbed Him.

A jury before Justice Barrett, in the Supreme Court, has decided that if a man asks another man in very warm weather, "Is it hot enough for you?" and the man questioned clubs and then cuts the questioner with a big knife, the man cut and clubbed is entitled to $1,000 damages.

Henry Rippe was the plaintiff, and Edward Siegel was the defendant. Both men are employed in a large piano factory. On June 21, 1892

FEDERAL AND STATE COURTS

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Supreme court of the United States, Monday, Nov. 12, 1894. Present: The Chief Justice and Justices Field, Harlan, Gray, Brewer, Brown, Shiras, and White.

No. 31—Joel B. Erhardt, Collector, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. Frederick A. Schroeder et al.—In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York. Judgment reversed, with costs, and cause remanded, with directions to set aside the verdict and to order a new trial, in order that a jury may pass upon the real character of the tobacco contained in the ten bales withdrawn by the importers. Opinion by Justice Shiras. Justice Brewer was not present at the argument and took no part in the decision of this case.

No. 661—Horace G. Allis, plaintiff in erorr, vs. The United States.—In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Arkansas. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Justice Brewer.

No. 64—The Northern Pacific Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. James Holmes, and

No. 65—The Northern Pacific Railroad Company, plaintiff in erorr, vs. David O'Brien.—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Washington. Dismissed for the want of jurisdiction. Opinion by Chief Justice Fuller.

The Chief Justice also announced the following orders of the court:

No. 83—R. Sophia Chase, executrix, &c., plaintiff in erorr, vs. The United States.—Motion to dismiss postponed to the hearing on the merits.

No. 706—The Berwind-White Coal Mining Company, appellant, vs. The Steamship Kate, &c.—Motion to advance granted, and cause advanced, as under the Thirty-second Rule, to be submitted on printed arguments.

No. 814—Alfred P. Thom, receiver, &c., appellant, vs. John B. Pittard et al.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit denied.

No. 816—William H. Cochran et al., plaintiffs in erorr, vs. The United States.—Motion to advance granted and cause assigned for argument on the first Monday (4th) of March next, after the cases already set down for that day.

No. 838—Julius Ueberweg, appellant, vs. La Compagnie Generale Transatlantique.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit denied.

No. 673—F. R. Osborne, plaintiff in error, vs. The State of Florida.—Ordered that this cause be restored to the docket for reargument before a full bench.

No. 783—Alexander Allen, plaintiff in error, vs. The United States.—Advanced and assigned for argument on the first Monday (4th) of March next, after the cases already set down for that day, on motion of Assistant Attorney Whitney for the defendant in error.

No. 756—Charles Davis, plaintiff in error, vs. The Elmira Savings Band.—Motion to advance submitted by Assistant Attorney General Whitney for the plaintiff in error.

No. 184—John A. Bentley, appellant, vs. The United States.—Suggestion of diminution of record and motion for a writ of certiorari submitted by A. G. Safford, for the appellant, in support of motion, and by Assistant Attorney General Dodge, in opposition thereto.

No. —Ex parte: In the matter of Elijah W. Metcalf, petitioner.—Motion for leave to file petition for a writ of mandamus submitted by Frank W. Hackett, in behalf of counsel for petitioner.

No. 75—John T. Davis et al., appellants, vs. John H. Schwartz et al.—Death of John T. Davis, one of the appellants, herein suggested, and cause ordered to proceed in the name of Andrew Sproule, surviving partner of Samuel C. Davis & Co., on motion of J. W. Noble for the appellant.

No. 889—Clay Peters, plaintiff in error, vs. The United States.—Motion for leave to prosecute in forma pauperis and for the allowance of a supersedeas, submitted by L. T. Michener for the plaintiff in error.

No. 78—William H. Jones, plaintiff in error, vs. The Commonwealth of Virginia.—In error to the Supreme Court of Appeals of the State of Virginia. Dismissed, with costs, pursuant to the Tenth Rule.

No. 79—J. J. Mallan et al., plaintiffs in eror, vs. John W. Bransford, Treasurer, &c.—In error to the Supreme Court of Appeals of the State of Virginia. Dismissed, with costs, pursuant to the Tenth Rule.

No. 80—Charles Scheele, appellant, vs. Jeremiah Lordan, Chief of Police, &c.—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Texas. Dismissed, with costs, pursuant to the Tenth Rule.

No. 70—The Consolidated Roller Mill Company, appellant, vs. The Barnard & Leas Manufacturing Company.—Argued by George H. Lathrop for the appellant and by Robert H. Parkinson for the appellee.

No. 75—Andrew Sproule, surviving partner, &c., appellant, vs. John H. Schwartz et al.—Argument commenced by John W. Noble for the appellant.

Adjourned until to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

The day call for Tuesday, Nov. 13, will be as follows: Nos. 75, 76, 77, 531, 687, 81, 82, 83, 84, and 85.

Court Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—General Term—Van Brunt, P. J., Follett and JJ.

Nos. 73, 53, 72, 100, 91, 113, 104, 78, 98, 90, 55, 101.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Truax, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.—Motion calendar called at 11 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Beach, J.

Law and Fact.—Nos. 1858, 1863, 1882, 1910, 1913, 1914, 2359, 1970, 1904, 1211, 1444, 1133, 1000, 1326, 1414, 1470, 1509, 1022½, 730, 2360, 1453, 988, 737, 1682, 2251. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Andrews, J.

Elevated Railroad cases. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Adjourned until Monday, Nov. 19.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Barrett, J.—Causes to be sent from Part III. for trial. Clear.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part II.—Adjourned for the term.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Lawrence, J. Nos. 1965½, 1987, 59, 1990, 2293, 1925, 847, 2413½, 2433, 2116, 4813, 2135, 2310, 1754, 2316, 2415, 2611, 1692, 2409, 626, 1800. Case unfinished.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part IV.—Patterson, J.—Causes to be sent from Part III. for trial. Case unfinished.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Freedman, J. Nos. 536, 535, 566, 631, 633, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605. Clear.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term—McAdam, J. Nos. 136, 137, 138, 139, 506, 632. Clear.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Sedgwick, C. J.

Case on.—No. 934—Rodman vs. McCoy. No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Gildersleeve, J.

Nos. 1227, 941, 586, 1412, 1413, 1414, 1415, 1416, 1417, 1418, 1419, 1420, 1421, 1422, 1423, 1424, 1425. Clear.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Dugro, J.

Nos. 659, 1271, 1355, 874, 866, 164, 1067, 1113, 1117, 1607, 1182, 1193, 1201, 816. Cases unfinished.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

Wills for Probate.—Rosetta Friedrich, James McGuire, Peter Van Zandt Lane, William E. Eigenbrodt, Maggie Sammins, Marks Jacobs, Michael Deane, Annie S. Flint, Emanuel Exner, at 10:30 A. M.; Elizabeth M. McVickar, William C. Noyes, John Kenny, Charlotte R. Fellows, at 2 P. M.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S. No. 986—Will of Anne A. Morss, at 10:30 A. M.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term—Daly, C. J., Bischoff, Jr., and Pryor, JJ.

Nos. 82, 90, 91, 92, 93, 23, 64, 77, 66, 68, 71, 75, 86, 87, 88.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part I.—Giegerich, J.

Nos. 1245, 769, 1256, 1258, 1260, 1187, 1287, 1294, 1295, 1308, 2254, 2194, 1034, 1127, 922, 1134, 1132, 1764, 2366, 1206, 793, 807, 1231, 881, 872. Judge in charge.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Parts II. and III.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Ehrlich, C. J.—Motions.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Conlan, J. Nos. 641, 626, 1944, 463, 1132, 609, 649, 650, 689, 695, 365, 806, 821, 458. Clear.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McCarthy, J.

Nos. 1026, 714, 994, 544, 931, 118, 903, 1065, 358, 720, 990, 217, 706, 845, 743, 889, 50, 260, 920, 277, 995, 516, 517, 518, 1009, 941, 530, 739, 937. Case unfinished.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Van Wyck, J.

Nos. 577, 308, 1081, 1085, 1086, 1087, 1089, 754, 961, 597, 1080½, 1975, 181, 485, 489, 493, 756, 762, 958, 2007, 1331, 286, 979, 507, 951, 1005, 945, 973, 1017, 306. Clear.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Newburger, J.

Short Causes.—Nos. 2404, 2405, 2406, 2263, 2541, 2558, 2586, 2410, 2521, 2499, 2516.

Equity Cases.—Nos. 150, 154. Clear.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—Rymsky vs. Phillips—Mitchell Levy, Watt vs. Brown—Roger Foster. Wilcox vs. Trenor—James Ridgway. Mangels vs. Mangels—Jacob P. Berg. Vic Brunt, P. J.—Matter of Department of Public Parks, (in re Sproat)—William M. Findley. Beach, J.—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company vs. United Lines Telegraph Company—Francis P. Lowrey. Central Trust Company vs. New-York Equipment Company—John Delahunty.

COMMON PLEAS—Giegerich, J.—Roddy vs. McKinley—Henry Kropf.

SUPERIOR COURT—Freedman, J.—Rosenberg vs. Belsky—Charles Wehle. McAdam, J.—Dorsett vs. Smith—Ernest Hall.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—Archibald Smith vs. Thomas Mackenzie—Archibald Smith.

COMMON PLEAS—Giegerich, J.—Adolph Prince vs. Israel Doushkess—Joseph P. McDonough.

SUPERIOR COURT—Freedman, J.—Ernest J. Willis vs. American Ormonde Cycle Company—George H. Bruce.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Bartlett, J.—Nos. 691, 699, 461, 1363, 715, 724, 732, 734, 735, 736, 680, 738, 744, 746, 749, 340, 537, 377. Highest number reached on regular call, 749.

CITY COURT—Part I.—Osborne, J.—Part II.—Van Wyck, J.—Held 15th.—Nos. 928, 87, 947, 1432, 840, 793, 728, 804, 804, 847, 949, 343, 711, 903, 917, 421, 706, 885, 613, 942, 142, 1337, 2, 790, 807, 460, 640, 955, 803, 916. Highest number reached on regular call, 958. Special Term—Clement, C. J.—Nos. 58, 119, 55.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.—The wills of Hugh Reilly, Edward B. Clark, Charles Schroeder, Rudolph Wuesthoff, Caspar Fluck, Sarah A. Garrison, Ann B. Richardson, Mary Jane Watson, Franz Herman Schneider, and John C. Fry. The accounting in the estate of Margaretha Mithauer, the estate of Edwin Baker, the transfer tax in the estate of Minna Wich. Contested calendar at 10:30.—No. 50—The will of Edwin Baker.

Situations Wanted—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE.
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid; thoroughly understands her work; is willing to assist with other work; in respectable private family; wages, $18 to $20; no cards; three years' best city references; expect fare paid. M. A. K., 236 East 54th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a German girl as chambermaid; can do plain sewing and is accustomed to wait on ladies; six years' best city references. Call, Tuesday, at 197 3d Av.; ring top bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a smart girl to do chamberwork and waiting, or perfectly willing to do housework; has good references. 138 West 52d St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; willing and obliging; with best of city references. 339 West 49th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; best city reference. Call, two days, at 26 East 111th St. Herbert.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a German Protestant girl as chambermaid; thorough and capable; with best of city reference; private family only. M. G., Box 267 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl lately landed; chambermaid or nurse; would do general housework in small family. Call, two days, at 405 West 54th St., care of Mrs. Reilley.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a neat young girl as chambermaid and assist with washing, or would do light housework for a small private family. 321 East 35th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A lady wishes to recommend a chambermaid and seamstress; willing to assist in waiting. Apply to present employer's, 37 West 54th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a competent young girl as chambermaid and waitress; willing and obliging; best city references; wages, $20. 449 7th Av.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a competent young woman as chambermaid and to assist with washing; best city reference. 204 East 47th St., Koerner's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By capable young woman as chambermaid and to assist with washing, ironing, and sewing; personal city references. Advertiser, 443 West 51st St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a girl as chambermaid; assist with waiting; references. 228 East 43d St., care of Mrs. McHugh.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; good reference. Can be seen at 101 Park Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to find position for her chambermaid; excellent laundress. 104 West 45th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as competent chambermaid; best city references. 155 East 21st St.

CHAMBERMAID.—Competent; and do plain sewing, or would wait on a lady; best city reference. D., Box 396 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a reliable person as chambermaid; country or city; best city reference; willing to sew. M. J., Box 400 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent chambermaid, will do sewing; best city reference. J. S., Box 272 Times, Up Town.

Companions.

COMPANION, &c.—Cheerful, companionable widow as lady's companion, amanuensis, &c.; object, pleasant home rather than salary; best references. C. W., Box 385 Times, Up Town.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking; private family; good baker; city or country; city reference. 121 West 30th St., one flight, back.

COOK.—By a competent cook; city or country; soups, meats, pastries, desserts; good baker; assist with if required; good reference. 121 West 30th St., Room 8.

COOK.—By first-class cook; understands all kinds French, German, and American cooking; best city reference; wages, $35. C. W., 155 East 52d St., second floor, front.

COOK.—By a young girl as good cook, washer, and ironer in small private family; best city references; lady can be seen. D. F., Box 386 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish woman as cook; Swedish, French, and American cooking; wages, $50; last employer to be seen. 140 East 43d St., first floor.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family; understands her business in all its branches; best city reference; wages, $35. C. E., Box 396 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By respectable woman as first-class family cook and to do coarse washing; all soups and desserts; good baker; three years' city reference last employer. 215 East 36th St.

COOK.—Competent; understands French dishes and soups; good bread and biscuit maker; best city reference. 225 East 28th St.; ring Maher's bell.

COOK.—Competent; understands French dishes and soups; good bread and biscuit maker; over three years' city reference. 449 8th Av.; ring twice.

COOK.—By Protestant woman as cook in private family or private flat; understands meats, soups, jellies; four years last place. A., Box 274 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By Protestant young waman; thoroughly competent in all branches; good manager; private family; takes full charge with kitchenmaid; good reference. Agnes, 149 West 36th St.

COOK.—By a capable young woman; very good cook; private family; three years' excellent city reference from last employer. A. M., Box 278 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook; private family; city reference; wages, $20 to steady place. 940 6th Av., near 53d St.; ring third bell.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By two girls; one as good cook; other as chambermaid and waitress; best city references. 145 West 60th St., Regan's bell.

COOK.—By a respectable young woman as good cook and to do coarse washing; best of city reference from last place. Call, from 10 to 3 P. M., at 3845 3d Av.; ring King's bell.

COOK.—By an excellent Swedish cook; competent in all branches of her duties; makes good sauces, excellent entrées, fine desserts; best references. 31 East 27th St.

COOK.—By American woman as first cook; fine pastry and bread maker; city or country; Westchester County preferred. 388 East 25th St., care Miss Moran.

COOK.—By a competent woman as good cook; willing to do coarse washing in private family; good city reference. N., Box 401 Times, Up Town.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By two willing girls to do the work of a small private family in the city; best city reference. 159 West 31st St., top bell.

COOK.—By young girl as competent cook in private family; willing and obliging; best of city reference. S. H., 257 West 42d St., Times Agency.

COOK.—By a North of Ireland Protestant; wages, $20; city reference. S., Box 338 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By excellent cook in private family; assist with washing if required; best city reference. 261 East 35th St.

COOK.—By a competent woman as first-class cook; good reference. A. S., Box 340 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a competent woman as good plain cook; assist with washing; no objection to country; best reference. 266 West 41st St.

COOK.—By respectable woman as cook in private family; best city reference. 677 9th Av., first bell.

COOK.—By a young woman as good cook and assist with washing; first-class reference from last place. B. M., Box 384 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a young girl as cook in a private family; wages, $25; two years' city reference. M. M., Box 378 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By an excellent plain cook in a small private family; over three years' best city reference. 204 East 32d St., Marker's bell.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of plain and fancy cooking; city references. 612 5th Av.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a good cook and laundress; good reference. 141 West 63d St., former employer's.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as first-class cook, with best of city reference; lady can be seen. 231 East 29th St., third floor, back.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a Protestant woman in a small private family; good city reference. M. E., Box 403 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a competent woman as cook in a private family; city or country; best reference. 696 2d Av., second floor.

COOK.—By a willing, competent person as good cook and laundress; long reference from last place. 228 East 47th St.

COOK.—By a competent Swedish cook, with the best of city reference. Call, for three days, at S. C., 157 East 27th St.

COOK, &c.—By a respectable girl as cook, washer, and ironer; city; good reference. 211 East 26th St.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; good city reference. H. M., Box 186 Times Office.

COOK.—By a young Swedish woman as plain cook and laundress. 304 East 25th St., second floor, rear.

COOK.—By first-class cook; understands all kinds of game and poultry, soups, and desserts. B. A., 162 East 23d St., Times Agency.

COOK, &c.—By a respectable girl as good cook, washer, and ironer; willing and obliging; reference. 1,054 3d Av.

COOK.—By a capable, reliable German as first-class cook in small American family; best city reference. 877 6th Av., near 50th St., fourth flat.

COOK.—By Swedish girl as first-class cook; excellent city references. Advertiser, 439 West 46th St., care of Brostrom.

COOK.—By a good cook; small family; city references; do coarse washing; city or country. Roach, 491 1st Av.

COOK.—By the day, with best city references. 802 6th Av., in store.

COOK.—By a Swedish girl as good cook; good reference. Call, all week, at 157 East 27th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; Scotch; best city references; $30. H. M. 150 East 49th St.

COOK.—By good cook and to assist with washing; city reference. 186 West 49th St.

COOK.—As cook; to be seen at present employer's. 50 East 25th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; best city references. 238 East 56th St.

COOK.—By first-class French cook; $40 a month; best references. 590 3d Av.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook; first-class references; private family. 307 East 35th St.

COOK.—By an excellent cook; best city references. A. M., Box 399 Times, Up Town.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Cooks.

COOK.—By young German woman, speaking English, as first-class cook, where she can have her child with her; can have personal references from time of service. Schoman, 322 East 61st St.

COOK.—A lady going South wishes situation for her cook, chambermaid, and waitress, whom she can highly recommend; girls can be seen at 21 West 48th St., Tuesday and Wednesday, from 11 till 3.

COOK.—As good cook; thoroughly understands her business; soup, meats, game, fish, desserts; good bread and biscuit maker; good city and country references. 209 East 28th St., third floor.

COOK.—By a capable and responsible woman as cook in private family; competent and careful in household duties; no objection to country; no washing; good reference. 156 West 18th St., first floor.

COOK.—By competent young woman as first-class cook in private family; understands her business thoroughly; two years' satisfactory reference. 104 West 53d St., first bell, first floor.

COOK.—By first-class cook; in a private family; thoroughly competent; best references; three years with last employer. Y., Byrnes's bell, 100 West 53d St.

COOK.—By American Protestant girl, 26, as cook in private family; good references. Cook, 781 6th Av., between 44th and 45th Sts., second bell.

COOK, WASHER, and IRONER.—By a respectable woman; country or city; best city reference; willing and obliging. 151 West 25th St., one flight.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By smart, willing woman as good cook and laundress; good baker; best reference. 227 West 40th St., top floor.

COOK.—By a young woman as good cook and to do coarse washing; city reference. 351 West 53d St.; ring three times.

COOK.—By a young woman as excellent cook and to do coarse washing in a small family; best city references; wages, $20. 449 7th Av.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a competent woman to work by the day, week, or month to do washing, ironing, or cleaning; first-class laundress; good city reference. 155 West 51st St. Mary Allen.

DAY'S WORK.—By a German woman; experienced cleaner; two more days during the week; best city references. D. C., Box 253 Times, Up Town.

DAY'S WORK.—By a strong young Swedish woman to go out by the day or week as first-class laundress. 304 East 25th St., second floor, rear.

DAY'S WORK.—By a woman to go out by day; understands all kinds private housecleaning and cooking; best reference. 155 East 52d St., second floor, front.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman to go out by the day as laundress, or to do cleaning; reference. 161 West 33d St.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable woman to work by day; washing, ironing, or cleaning. 319 East 48th St., ground floor.

DAY'S WORK.—By first-class laundress by the day; best city reference; can be seen. 13 East 52d St.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable woman by the day; cleaning or washing. Thorough, 329 East 54th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Experienced dressmaker (cuts and fits by S. T. Taylor system) wants few more customers by the day; makes evening dresses and tailor-made suits; references and experience. 120 East 53d St., care Mrs. Sweeny.

DRESSMAKER.—Highly experienced dressmaker; excellent fitter and designer; by the day to ladies desirous of good dressmaker; best reference. L. S. U., 1,597 Broadway; ring second bell.

DRESSMAKER.—Fashionable dressmaker would like a few more customers at home; exquisite fit and finish. McFrowen, 127 West 20th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By competent dressmaker, work by the day or at home; remodels and makes children's clothes; good references. 427 West 52d St., Ericson.

DRESSMAKER.—$2.50 per day; very stylish trimmer; good fitter; all kinds of work home; private; best reference. Miss McCoy, 321 West 15th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Ladies' and children's; cuts and fits; Taylor system experience; terms moderate; would like a few more customers by the day. G. C. A., Box 344 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—By a competent dressmaker; can cut and fit; makes over; terms, $1.50; city references. P. U., 159 East 47th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a good dressmaker to go out by the day; terms, $2. 322 West 42d St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By a highly-recommended young lady (foreigner) of education and refinement as governess or companion; fluent French, German, English; music, drawing; best references exchanged. K. K., 71 West 105th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—Of long experience; will teach English and take entire charge of children; thoroughly understands their care and the various ailments to which they are subject; highest references given from former employers. M. J. O., Box 393 Times, Up Town.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a refined North German; teach kindergarten; take entire charge of children; best references. F. H., Box 276 Times, Up Town.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEMAID.—By a Protestant housemaid, or as parlormaid; best city references. Housemaid, care Mrs. Jones, 209 East 44th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl for general housework; plain cook; good laundress; good city reference; last lady can be seen. 315 East 40th St., Brown's bell.

HOUSEWORK.—By a girl to do general housework; good laundress; good baker; city or country; good reference. 405 East 17th St., second floor, front.

HOUSEWORK.—By a reliable young colored woman for general housework in small family in flat; city reference. E. A., 132 West 26th St., third bell.

HOUSEWORK.—By colored girl to do general housework in flat; just arrived. C. W., 422 West 42d St., 2 Farrell's.

HOUSEWORK.—By a strong, willing girl to do general housework. 233 West 19th St., grocery store.

HOUSEWORK.—By a girl to do housework in a small private family; good reference. 215 East 80th St.; ring Fleming's bell.

HOUSEWORK.—By neat, tidy young girl; first-class references; good plain cook, washer, and ironer; city or country. 13 West 42d St.

HOUSEWORK.—By respectable Irish girl, lately landed, in private family. 12 Hubert St.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By young girl as kitchenmaid in private family; best city reference. 213 East 80th St. Hoar.

KITCHENMAID.—By young girl in private family; furnish first-class references. 419 West 56th St., store.

KITCHENMAID.—By a strong young woman. 304 East 25th St., second floor, rear.

KITCHENMAID.—By a neat, willing girl as kitchenmaid. 844 7th Av. Clifford.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French Protestant; thoroughly competent; first-class hairdresser and dressmaker; accustomed to travel in Europe and Orient; best references. M. B., Box 377 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a respectable North German as lady's maid; first-class seamstress; good traveler; not seasick; best references. D. W., Box 272 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By competent lady's maid; companion; could teach French and German; perfect hairdresser and seamstress; best city references. A. B., care of Mrs. Dalton, 665 6th Av.

LADY'S MAID.—A woman, 30, just from France, as lady's maid; she knows all her duties and has very good references. Marie, 114 West 21st St.

LADY'S MAID.—By first-class French lady's maid; good dressmaker, hairdresser; good packer; travel; willing and obliging; first-class references. H. T., 143 West 14th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a refined North German as maid and seamstress in first-class American family only; good reference. S. S., 341 East 14th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a young French girl; understands hairdressing and is a very good seamstress; first-class city references. L. T., Box 399 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French girl as lady's maid and do light housework for one lady; good sewer; understands hairdressing. A. F., Box 275 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Excellent in all kinds of sewing and dressmaking; willing to do chamberwork; best city reference. 134 East 28th St., present employer's.

LADY'S MAID.—By first-class French lady's maid; understands dressmaking and packing; good reference. H. G., 158 West 36th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French lady's maid; is a good hairdresser; can be well recommended. R. B., 48 East 26th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a first-class lady's maid; good hairdresser and seamstress; also is a graduate of massage. M. C., 109 West 46th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French Swiss as lady's maid; competent seamstress; best references. J. G., 341 West 30th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a first-class French lady's maid; good seamstress and hairdresser; best city reference. F. S., 221 East 23d St.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Accustomed to traveling; best city reference. T., 245 West 25th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a refined North German; first-class seamstress; no objection to traveling; best reference. 226 West 123d St.; ring bell once.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a neat young girl as maid and seamstress; willing to assist with chamberwork; best city reference. 1,206 3d Av., near 70th St., first bell.

MAID or SEAMSTRESS.—By young American woman as maid or seamstress; would assist with other duties if required; best city reference. L. B., Box 25, 1,242 Broadway.

MAID to ELDERLY or INVALID LADY.—Good plain sewer; accustomed to sickness; willing to assist with other duties; best references. 9 East 43d St.

MAID.—By a neat, competent young woman as maid to young lady; excellent seamstress; best city reference from last employer. M. A., Box 255 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—By a French girl as maid or nurse; good seamstress; best city reference; no objection to travel. E. L., 222 West 35th St.

MAID.—Good dressmaker; cut and fit; understands hair; good packer and traveler. 209 West 55th St.

MAID.—By a North German Protestant as maid for elderly lady or one child; highly recommended by present employer. 16 West 34th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Would assist in other work; no objection to traveling. Call, 11 to 2, at 24 West 32d St.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Lady's Maids.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—A lady wishes to find a place for her maid and seamstress, or seamstress alone; whom she can recommend. A. H., Box 714 Orange, N. J.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Understands all her duties thoroughly; willing to assist with chamberwork; best city reference. K. R., Box 397 Times, Up Town.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in private family; three and a half years' city reference from last employer, who can be seen. 310 West 44th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in private family; understands her business thoroughly; four years' city references; lady can be seen. A. J., Box 333 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a very experienced woman; or would go out by the day, week, or month; best city reference from last employer. 234 East 54th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable girl as first-class laundress; will do little chamberwork if necessary; willing and obliging; best reference. E. C., Box 339 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent woman as first-class laundress in private family. Call, Tuesday and Wednesday, present employer's, 54 West 21st St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a German girl as first-class laundress in a private family; wages, $20; references. 223 East 70th St.; ring outside bell twice.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress; willing to assist with chamberwork; willing and obliging. Call at present employer's, 39 West 48th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable young woman as first-class laundress by the day; thoroughly competent; best city reference. 587 8th Av., Love's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a North of Ireland Protestant as first-class laundress; five years' reference. Can be seen, for two days, at 62 Columbus Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress in private family; best of reference; city or country. M. L., Box 392 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress and chambermaid, or laundress alone; best city reference. M. S., Box 272 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—Protestant girl as laundress in a private family; city or country; good city reference. 110 West 56th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By an excellent laundress in a small private family; city references. M. K., Box 381 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a nrst-class laundress; best city references. 314 West 37th St.; ring third bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress in private family; best city reference. 117 East 40th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By an experienced laundress in private family; the very best city reference. 101 East 53d St.

LAUNDRESS.—To go out by the day. 206 West 28th St., second floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a Swedish girl as laundress. 326 East 31st St., first floor.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By experienced, trustworthy, thoroughly-competent, first-class nurse; capable of taking entire charge from birth; highest personal references. 118 West 56th St.

NURSE.—A lady desires a situation for an experienced woman as nurse to infant or growing children; willing to go out of town. Call, Tuesday or Wednesday morning, between 10 and 12 o'clock, at 116 East 29th St., where lady can be seen.

NURSE.—By an English Protestant nurse; competent, reliable, and trustworthy; as infant's nurse or nurse to two children; can take entire charge. Call at present, employer's, Mrs. M. Marx, 42 West 93d St.

NURSE.—A lady wishes a situation for an excellent young woman to take entire charge of children over two years old; twelve years' reference. Apply, between 9 and 1 o'clock, at 127 East 30th St.

NURSE.—By competent, reliable nurse; can take full charge from birth; Protestant; can make herself generally useful; highest city references; city or country. 304 East 43d St.

NURSE.—By a competent nurse to take care of children and assist with chamberwork; best of city references. J. F., Box 402 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By young woman as nurse for growing children or wait on lady and sew; lady can be seen. Call, Monday and Tuesday, between 10 and 2 P. M., 86 Park Av.

NURSE.—By young Scotchwoman; competent infant's nurse; takes entire charge from birth; understands all baby foods; willing and obliging; city references. 206 West 37th St.

NURSE.—By an experienced Scotch Protestant woman as thorough infant's nurse; full charge from birth; reliable in sickness; best reference. C., Box 321 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a thoroughly-competent American Protestant to infant or growing children; best personal city reference. 165 Madison Av., Monday.

NURSE.—By a competent infant's or child's nurse; speaks German, French, and English; good reference. Call, two days, Madeline, care of Mr. Hanel, 667 East 151st St.

NURSE.—Protestant woman seeks care of invalid lady or gentleman; experienced and very capable; do sewing; good seamstress; highest reference. Capable, Box 312 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a thoroughly-competent nurse; can take full charge of infant, or would take two small children; eight years' references from present employer. 7 West 20th St.

NURSE.—By a competent young woman as nurse and seamstress to grown children; can make children's clothes; best city references. A. F., Box 395 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a competent young Scotch Protestant woman as nurse to grown children; good city references. I. M., Box 394 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By young French nurse; understands care of children; reference. T. C., 186 West 33d St.; Bell 9.

NURSE.—Thoroughly understands children from birth; best personal reference; plain sewing. 146 East 39th St.

NURSE.—By an English nurse; good seamstress; city reference. Call or address, two days, at 150 East 49th St. Howard.

NURSE.—By experienced woman as infant's nurse; can take charge of young baby. 356 West 48th St., Gilmartin's bell.

NURSE.—By a young French girl in a private family to take care of children; best references. Verheyen, 881 6th Av.

NURSE.—By competent German girl as nurse or to mind young child; best city reference. 335 East 81st St.

NURSE.—By a young man in a private family; thoroughly understands his business in every particular; willing and obliging; personal reference. G. S., 252 West 26th St.

NURSE.—By a competent French Swiss as butler in a private family; single; thoroughly understands his duties; first-class city references. P. C., Box 387 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—In a private family, or as waiter in boarding house; excellent references. L. M., Box 398 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a first-class experienced French butler in a private family; tall; age, 34; best city reference. 377 4th Av., third floor.

NURSE.—By competent Swiss as first-class butler in private family; city or anywhere; best city references. L., Box 301 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—Single-handed; willing, obliging; good valet; city or country; personal references; competent. Box 270 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—English; perfectly competent in all his duties; strictly honest, sober, and industrious; best personal references. W., Box 264 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By competent French Swiss man; Protestant; age 32; single-handed if desired; willing; best city references. L. C., Box 405 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By first-class Swiss Protestant, 27, in private family; can be highly recommended from last employer. Pagesy, 222 East 52d St.

NURSE.—By competent man as first-class butler in private family; good city reference. W. M., Box 266 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By competent man as first-class butler in private family; good city reference. W. M., Box 266 Times, Up Town.

NURSE or VALET.—By an Englishman; understands his business; highest references. P., 161 East 39th St.

NURSE.—By a young Frenchman; thoroughly understands his business; best city reference. J., Box 300 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By competent, experienced married man; seven years' reference from last employer. Maurer, 331 West 38th St.

NURSE.—By a highly-recommended man, who thoroughly understands his business; is used to large establishments. Florist, 896 6th Av.

NURSE.—By a competent colored man in a private family; best city reference; last employer can be seen. C. G., 145 West 30th St.

NURSE.—By married man; city or country; best references; understands salads, side dishes, &c., Flemming, 1,227 Broadway.

NURSE or VALET.—By a young man; twelve years' best city references; willing and obliging. J. N., Box 300 Times, Up Town.

NURSE or VALET.—Excellent references. W. E. B., 661 6th Av.

NURSE-COOK.—By a married couple; good city reference. E. B., 136 West 33d St., Bell 9.

NURSE or VALET.—English

RACING BOARD'S SUGGESTIONS

IMPORTANT CHANGES IN LEAGUE RULES RECOMMENDED.

Protection for the Racing Cyclist as Well as the Manufacturer—Additions to the Class B Ranks—An Interesting Decision in the Tyler Claim for Record—An Important List of Records for the Students of Racing.

The Racing Board of the League of American Wheelemn held a special meeting at Chairman Raymond's office, in Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday, and transacted much business of importance to cyclists. There were present G. D. Gideon of Philadelphia, Henry Robinson of Boston, L. C. Jaquish of Chicago, E. C. Crowinger of Louisville, and the Chairman. Besides making suggestions of changes in the rules, the board transferred fifteen men to Class B, and formally accepted a batch of 1894 records, which every student of cycle racing will paste in his scrapbook. When the meeting ended, Chairman Raymond gave out the following bulletin of the work performed:

The following are declared in Class B: E. E. Anderson, Roodhouse, Ill.; O. P. Bernhardt, Toledo, Ohio; William Bainbridge, Chicago, Ill.; L. P. Callahan, Waltham, Mass.; W. F. Clark, Dorchester, Mass.; F. B. Emerson, Chelsea, Mass.; J. T. Hamlin, Sacramento, Cal.; F. M. Haggerty, Waltham, Mass.; P. O'Connor, Boston, Mass.; A. W. Porter, Newton, Mass.; F. B. Rugby, Toledo, Ohio; L. P. Swett, Norway, Me.; Monte Scott, Plainfield, N. J.; J. C. Wettergreen, Malden, and C. G. Williams, Waltham, Mass.

It was decided to recommend the following changes in and additions to rules to the National Assembly:

1. That protection be given manufacturers on contracts with racing men on the one point of jumping same to other makers during the season, and that, in return for same, absolute protection be given the racing men, and that protection be withdrawn from any manufacturer who aids or induces racing men to violate the Class A rules.

2. That all racing men in any way connected with the trade be declared in Class B.

3. That a charge for sanctions be made to all clubs, associations, or individuals, excepting League of American Wheelmen clubs, which shall be exempt from the payment of a fee.

4. That special referees be appointed for the National Circuit.

5. That the Chairman of the Racing Board be paid a salary, and that the office be made an elective one.

6. That the rules be so changed as to exclude women from participating in races.

7. That road racing be condemned, and the League of American Wheelmen urged to cooperate with local authorities in suppressing the same.

8. That special arrangements be made for blacklisting clubs not fulfilling their agreements on prize values.

9. That private record trials be restricted to a certain period and governed during that time by duly-accredited League of American Wheelmen officials.

RECORDS.

The alleged competition record made by H. C. Tyler at Waltham, Mass., on Oct. 22, was rejected as not made in accordance with rules.

Where a pacemaker is placed in a competitive event it is expressly provided that the pacemaker shall not be placed therein to assist any single contestant, but to increase the speed of the race in general, and for no one man's special benefit.

In the race in question, the pacemakers were members of the same team as Tyler, and the other contestants were, with one exception, members of the same team, and the race, as run and won, was obviously for the purpose of allowing and assisting Tyler to obtain a competition record, with the absence of absolutely no competitor with equal ability to dispute the ultimate result with him.

RECORDS ACCEPTED—COMPETITION.

Standing Start.—One-fourth of a mile, 0:28 2-5, A. I. Brown, Decatur, Oct. 13. Three miles, 7:05 3-5, G. A. Maxwell, St. Louis, Oct. 24.

Unpaced, Flying Start, Class A.—One-fourth of a mile, 0:26 4-5, E. E. Anderson, St. Louis, Oct. 20. Three-fourths of a mile, 1:37, F. B. Stowe, Springfield, Oct. 20. One mile, 2:14 2-5, H. C. Tyler, Waltham, Sept. 29. Two miles, 4:55 1-5, A. W. Porter, Waltham, Sept. 27. Three miles, 7:28 2-5, A. F. Senn, Utica, Oct. 19. Four miles, 10:04, A. F. Senn, Utica, Oct. 19. Five miles, 12:36 1-5, A. F. Senn, Utica, Oct. 20. Ten miles, 25:20, A. F. Senn, Utica, Oct. 20. Twenty-five miles, 1:05:30, A. F. Senn, Utica, Oct. 23.

F. B. Stowe, at Hampden Park, Springfield, on Oct. 19 and 29, placed the following figures to his credit in unpaced, standing-start work: One-half mile, 1:05 4-5; one mile, 2:20 1-5; two miles, 5:05 2-5; three miles, 7:41 3-5; four miles, 10:20; five miles, 12:57 2-5.

Paced, Flying Start, Class A.—One-fourth of a mile, 0:27 1-5, H. Davidson, Waltham, Sept. 28. One-fourth of a mile, 0:27, H. Davidson, Waltham, Sept. 29. One-fourth of a mile, 0:25 1-5, A. W. Porter, Waltham, Nov. 2. One-third of a mile, 0:36 2-5, H. Davidson, Waltham, Sept. 28. One-third of a mile, 0:36 1-5, H. Davidson, Waltham, Sept. 28. One-third of a mile, 0:34 4-5, A. W. Porter, Waltham, Nov. 2. One-half of a mile, 0:57 1-5, H. Davidson, Waltham, Sept. 28. One-half of a mile, 0:55 3-5, H. Davidson, Waltham, Sept. 29. One-half of a mile, 0:53, A. W. Porter, Waltham, Nov. 2. Three-fourths of a mile, 1:24, A. W. Porter, Waltham, Oct. 20. One mile, 1:52 3-5, A. W. Porter, Waltham, Oct. 20.

Paced, Standing Start.—One-half mile, 0:59, A. W. Porter, Waltham, Oct. 20. Two-thirds of a mile, 1:18 2-5, A. W. Porter, Waltham, Nov. 2. Three-fourths of a mile, 1:28 3-5, A. W. Porter, Waltham, Nov. 2. One mile, 1:58 1-5, A. W. Porter, Waltham, Nov. 2. Five miles, 11:56, E. A. Nelson, Springfield, Oct. 20.

UNPACED, FLYING START—CLASS B.

One-fourth of a mile, 0:25 1-5, Otto Zeigler, Jr., Sacramento, Oct. 17. One-third of a mile, 0:39 1-5, A. Gardiner, Waltham, Oct. 19.

PACED—FLYING START.

One-fourth of a mile, 0:23 1-5, A. I. Brown, Decatur, Oct. 29. One-fourth of a mile, 0:23, J. S. Johnson, Minneapolis, Nov. 5. One-third of a mile, 0:34 2-5, H. C. Tyler, Waltham, Oct. 20. One-third of a mile, 0:32 2-5, J. S. Johnson, Minneapolis, Nov. 2. One-half of a mile, 0:52 1-5, H. C. Tyler, Waltham, Oct. 20. One-half of a mile, 0:51 2-5, J. S. Johnson, Minneapolis, Nov. 2. Three-quarters of a mile, 1:22 4-5, J. S. Johnson, Waltham, Sept. 22. Three-quarters of a mile, 1:21 3-5, H. C. Tyler, Waltham, Oct. 27. One mile, 1:50 3-5, J. S. Johnson, Waltham, Sept. 28. One mile, 1:48 3-5, H. Tyler, Waltham, Oct. 29. Two miles, 4:04, H. C. Tyler, Waltham, Oct. 29.

PACED—STANDING START.

One-third of a mile, 0:39 2-5, H. C. Tyler, Waltham, Oct. 20. One-third of a mile, 0:39, J. S. Johnson, Minneapolis, Nov. 6. One-half of a mile, 0:57, H. C. Tyler, Waltham, Oct. 20. One-half of a mile, 0:55 1-5, J. S. Johnson, Minneapolis, Nov. 5. Two miles, 4:03, H. Tyler, Waltham, Oct. 19.

A. G. Harding is credited with the following records, made at St. Louis, on Oct. 24: 27 miles, 1:11:48 1-5; 28 miles, 1:14:24 4-5; 29 miles, 1:17:02 4-5; 30 miles, 1:19:41 4-5; 31 miles, 1:22:18; 32 miles, 1:24:53; 33 miles, 1:27:34 2-5; 34 miles, 1:30:23 4-5; 35 miles, 1:33:04; 36 miles, 1:35:39 4-5; 37 miles, 1:38:23 3-5; 38 miles, 1:41:07 3-5; 39 miles, 1:43:43 3-5; 40 miles, 1:46:27 3-5; 41 miles, 1:49:08; 42 miles, 1:51:49; 43 miles, 1:54:27 2-5; 44 miles, 1:57:06; 45 miles, 1:57:38 3-5; 47 miles, 2:04:46 2-5; 48 miles, 2:07:26 2-5; 49 miles, 2:10:01 2-5; 50 miles, 2:12:45 3-5; 51 miles, 2:15:27 3-5; 52 miles, 2:18:12 2-5; 53 miles, 2:21:02 2-5; 54 miles, 2:23:59; 55 miles, 2:26:44; 56 miles, 2:29:26; 57 miles, 2:32:08 3-5; 58 miles, 2:35:00; 59 miles, 2:37:47 2-5; 60 miles, 2:40:35 4-5; 61 miles, 2:43:27; 62 miles, 2:46:20; 63 miles, 2:49:17 1-5; 64 miles, 2:52:21 1-5; 65 miles, 2:55:12 3-5; 66 miles, 2:57:57 3-5; 67 miles, 3:00:44 3-5; 68 miles, 3:03:56 1-5.

TANDEMS, PACED—CLASS A.

One-third of a mile, 0:35 2-5, Haggerty-Williams, Waltham, Oct. 27. One mile, 1:52 3-5, Haggerty-Williams, Waltham, Oct. 27. One-quarter of a mile, 0:25 4-5, Haggerty-Williams, Waltham, Nov. 2.

TANDEM, PACED—CLASS B.

One-quarter of a mile, 0:24, L. C. Johnson-F. B. Rigby, Decatur, Oct. 31.

TANDEM, UNPACED—CLASS B.

One-quarter of a mile, 0:24 3-5, Long-Delmas, Sacramento, Oct. 10. One-third of a mile, 0:34 3-5, Callahan brothers, Waltham, Sept. 29. One-third of a mile, 0:32 3-5, Bernhardt-Goetz, Decatur, Oct. 26.

HOUR RECORDS.

Twenty-four hours, 381 miles 1,187 yards 1 foot, Louis Gimm, Cleveland, Oct. 15 and 16.

ZIMMERMAN HOME AGAIN.

Tells of His Experiences Abroad and Races He Has Won.

Arthur Zimmerman, the crack bicyclist, arrived from Genoa yesterday morning on the steamship Augusta Victoria. The Hamburg-American Line dock at Hoboken was crowded with the famous rider's friends when the steamer arrived, and "Zimmie" was given a royal welcome.

As soon as he could get away he started for his home at Manasquan, N. J. A reporter for The New-York Times accompanied him, and Zimmerman chatted about his foreign experiences on the way. He said: "I settled down to business May 1, and trained hard. I was in good shape for my first race, which was about the middle of June, in Florence, Italy. It was not an important affair, and I won easily. After this I was going right straight along, and had no time for amusements. In France and Italy, in fact, wherever I went, I had to decline invitations of a social character. The people were as hospitable as could be and seemed always trying to make things agreeable to our party."

"Did you find no indication of jealousy among the men you raced with?"

"Not a bit. The only trouble was that their riders did not try toward the last to beat me. It was the same thing every time. No matter how much I was handicapped, all I had to do was to sprint ahead of them until the last quarter, say, in a mile race, and then they would give up trying to beat me across the tape and not do any more than was necessary to come in second."

"Which event in which you participated over there do you consider the most important as showing them what you could do?"

"Well, I guess it was the one-mile handicap which was got up after I had defeated Edwards and Barden. You know, it was originally intended that I should meet separately any three men in France. After I had beaten these two it was found that none of their men would meet me in a match, and so it was that the handicap was made. So far as the number of starters goes, it was one of the prettiest that I ever saw. I am not sure, but there were between thirty-five and forty starters. The handicaps were all the way from 15 to 150 yards."

"Yourself scratch, of course?"

"Oh, yes."

"How was it ridden?"

"Well, they set a stiff pace from the first, and I had to do some lively hustling before I got to the front. It was just about the beginning of the last quarter that I had them all behind me. As I said before, it was easy for me after I caught the leader, and in this race I took things easy throughout the last quarter. The time was 2:09 flat. This race was in Paris."

"Whom do you deem the best rider you met?"

"It's pretty hard to say who is the best, but Edwards, Farnam, and Medringer are, in my opinion, the best three men over there. These are, you know, all short-distance men, and they are right up in the first flight. Edwards is an Englishman. Farnam and Medringer are Frenchmen. There are three good long-distance riders, too—Linton, an Englishman, and Du Bois and Huret, both French. These men will, in a twenty-five, or even fifty, mile race, start out at a 2:12 pace and keep it up to the finish. If our people could see them in such a race they would be simply amazed at their sustained speed. This is the kind of work at which they beat us."

"I never have seen such splendid tracks as the Buffalo Velodrome, in Paris, and the track in Bordeaux. They are about perfect. The Velodrome is not quite oval, the stretch being straighter than the opposite side, and the ends are cut off somewhat, making the turns very sharp. But the banking is so well done that I was able to do a mile on it in 1:57 4-5. When I first saw the banked ends I thought them too steep, but experience proved the contrary. At the corners turning out of the backstretch and into the homestretch, the bank is fifteen feet high, and at such an angle that you can take the turns at top speed. In one of my spins my outside foot touched the track, which will give you an idea of what the angle of the bank is. It is entirely of cement, and is four and a half laps to the mile. The Bordeaux track is the same length, but built on an entirely different plan. This one is a circle, and has, therefore, no stretch, as we understand it. The sides are the same all the way around, and the banking is less than in the Velodrome. It is, for all the world, like an enormous saucer. On this plan of construction it was found that, if two men of about equal speed started together the outsider could not pass the insider, and, to overcome this unfairness, a line was made around the entire track, three feet from the inside, and the leader must get outside the line. This works well, as I found, for if a man is going at his best clip, he is sure to run outside of the line sooner or later, and then the man behind can pass to the front, if he has the speed. It must be fast, for I have done the last quarter in a mile race in 0:25 2-5."

"How is the management of bicycle meets on the Continent?"

"First rate. They are good sportsmen, and want to see the best man win. There were about 12,000 persons at the Seine track, in Paris, one day when I was there. The French enjoy themselves at these races in great style. The events are twenty minutes to half an hour apart, and during these intervals the people sit around the grounds, drinking, smoking, and discussing the last race. In Paris the tracks, or, rather, the grounds about them, resemble a picnic. Everybody is in a good humor, and all talki at once. They do not have classes, as we do. All their racing men are professionals, and ride to advertise the firms whose wheels they use. Such clubs as we have are unknown, the men being unattached."

"In what other cities did you race?"

"In London, Leicester, Birmingham, Newcastle, Geneva, and Brussels. Paris is the best place in the world for bicycling. The streets are good and the roads in the vicinity are away ahead of anything we have. Nothing surprised me more at first than the great number of wheels used in Paris. Not only are they met at every turn in the built-up city, but the parks are full of them every pleasant day. I have stood at the entrance to the Bois and counted wheels until I got tired, and still they came."

"Are American bicycles used on the Continent to any extent?"

"I believe they are making their way steadily. There are several houses in Paris which handle them, and one house, I am not sure that there is not more, in Florence, deals in American wheels."

"Do you know all the men now on their way here who are entered in the Madison Square Garden events?"

"Yes, and they are all first-class men. I gained about twelve pounds on the way across, but was trained pretty fine when we sailed, and will not have much trouble getting into condition by Nov. 26, when the racing begins. The men who are coming are: Columbo, (Italy;) Edwards, (England;) Verheyen, (Germany,) and one or two others whose names I can't recall at the moment."

BERKELEY, 10; CUTLER, 10.

A Hot Contest for Interscholastic Football Honors.

Berkeley.	Position.	Cutler.
E. Irwin Martin	Right end	Pell
Pier	Right tackle	Van Wagenen
Hayden	Right guard	Nicoll
Allen	Centre	Beales
Sprague	Left guard	Wilkes
Bayne	Left tackle	Hayden
Hasbrouck	Left end	Elmer
Potts	Quarter back	Curtis (Capt.)
Elliott	Right half back	Madan
Galloway	Left half back	Harris
C. I. Martin, (Capt.)	Full back	Sands

What proved to be the most interesting game that has yet been played in the interscholastic football series took place on Berkeley Oval yesterday afternoon. The contesting elevens were the old rivals—Cutler and Berkeley. The day was precisely what was desired, and this, together with the reputations of both teams, drew out a crowd of over 700 howling enthusiasts.

Both elevens filed out of the clubhouse at 3:20. Five minutes later the playing began amid the mingled yells of the followers of both teams. After the kick-off just five minutes intervened before the Berkeley boys had sent Martin, materially aided by the long runs of Elliott and Galloway, across the line for the first touch-down. Elliott missed the goal by a small margin. On the line-up, Cutler discovered their opponents' weak spot and sent their backs through the centre for repeated gains, until after about seven minutes' play they had also made a tally from which Wilkes kicked the goal. Again, by repeated line rushes, they sent Harris over for their second and last touch-down, from which Wilkes failed to kick a goal.

The second half added to the intense excitement which prevailed. "Dick" Elliott made himself the hero of the game by his repeated long runs, which carried the ball to Cutler's five-yard line. There, after three unsuccessful rushes, Martin was finally pushed about six inches across the mark for the last touch-down, from which Elliott kicked the goal and tied the score. The referee's whistle ended what may justly be termed the finest scholastic struggle which has taken place in this vicinity for years. The summary:

Score—Berkeley, 10; Cutler, 10. Touch-downs—C. Irwin Martin, 2; Harris, 2. Goals—Wilkes, Elliott. Referee—Mr. De Morlac, Columbia Grammar. Umpire—T. F. Brown, Trinity. Linesman—Mr. Batcheldor.

SUIT FOR FOOTBALL PROGRAMME.

Munn Says He Had No Right to Make an Agreement with Nicoll.

In the Supreme Court yesterday, before Judge Truax, Charles H. Nicoll, a publisher of this city, asked for an injunction restraining Edward Munn, as President of the Princeton Football Association, from interfering with him in the publishing of the programme of the Yale-Princeton football game, to be played in this city, and to compel the defendant's employes to allow the plaintiff and his employes to go into the grounds, collect necessary data for the programme, and also to sell the programmes on the grounds on the day of the game.

From argument of the counsel, it appears that the defendant Munn entered into a contract with Nicoll that the latter was to be allowed the sole privilege of publishing the programme of the Yale-Princeton game on or about Thanksgiving Day of this year. A copy of this contract was attached to the complaint, and showed that the defendant had entered into a contract to the effect that Nicoll was to pay $800 for the privilege, of which $400 was to go to each association. Nicoll also gave Munn $100 to bind the bargain.

Now the plaintiff says he has found out that one John B. Gibson is canvassing for the programme, and is representing that he has the only right to publish it, and that Munn and "Ben" Cable of Yale's team have really entered into a contract to this effect with Gibson, who has given $1,200 for the same privilege.

Duncan Edwards, for Munn, claimed for his client that the contract was made subject to the same consent to the arrangement by Yale, that the contract was not made in good faith by Nicoll, and also that the defendant is a minor, and has, therefore, no right to enter into an agreement. Munn also makes an affidavit that he had no right to sign for his club, and that he signed the contract that was sent to him without knowing its contents, or that, without Yale's acquiescence in the terms of the contract, he was bound in any way. Judge Truax reserved decision. The defense of being a minor on the part of Munn is a matter that is being eagerly watched by other holders of contracts.

Tournaments at the Montclair Club.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Nov. 12.—The Montclair Club is arranging to make things interesting at its headquarters this Winter, and tournaments are announced to take place in billiards, pool, bowling, whist, and euchre. The entry lists are already open, and will not close until Nov. 24. As there are many experts among the club members in all these branches of amusement, each of the five tournaments promises to be close and spirited. All games are to be played on scheduled dates, and a failure to put in appearance then will work a forfeiture of the game. The billiard, pool, and bowling cups will be awarded as the result of the tournaments. The bowling rup has been twice won by Frederick A. Croker, and if he wins it again, it will become his personal property.

Princeton Men Resting.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 12.—The football men are taking a rest, as is usually done after the hard game with Pennsylvania, but will resume practice again to-morrow. Lea will not be able to practice for a few days at least as a result of his injury on Saturday. Church will take his position at tackle for the present. Morse is able to be out, and is not seriously injured. The men are making no excuses, but admit that they were fairly defeated by Pennsylvania's superior play. But, while defeated by Pennsylvania, Capt. Trenchard has by no means lost heart, but will immediately set to work to get the men in shape for the Yale game. The whole university is aroused, and a movement is on foot to hold a mass meeting for the expression of confidence in the team.

Seaside Club's Next Tournament.

The Seaside Athletic Club has completed its programme for the next boxing tourney, which will be held at the Coney Island arena Monday, Nov. 26. The chief event of the evening will be the twenty-round match between "Billy" Plimmer and "Charley" Kelly at 114 pounds. The preceding bouts will be eight rounds between "Billy" Vernon of Haverstraw and "Bobby" Dobbs of Minneapolis at 125 pounds and six rounds between "Maxey" Haugh and Eugene Garcia.

Calendar of Sports.

TUESDAY, NOV. 13.

Horse Show, at Madison Square Garden.
Billiards.—Frank Ives vs. Jacob Schaefer, at Madison Square Garden Concert Hall, 8 P. M.
Meeting of the Interscholastic Athletic Association, at Trinity School, afternoon.
New-England Field Club trials, at Taunton, Mass.
Fifth regular meeting of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club, at 7 East Thirty-second Street, 8:30 P. M.
Hunt Meets.—Rockaway Hunting Club, at clubhouse, 6:15, A. M.; Meadowbrook Hunt, Williston, L. I., 1 P. M.; the Westchester Hounds, Harrison, N. Y., 4 P. M.
New-York Wheelmen reception and entertainment, at Central Opera House.
Chess.—International tournament, at the Union Square Hotel, 5 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 14.

Horse Show, at Madison Square Garden.
Billiards.—Ives vs. Schaefer, Madison Square Garden Concert Hall, 8 P. M.
Meeting of the National League of Baseball Clubs, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.
Spartan Harriers' moonlight run.
Stag of the Hudson County Wheelmen, at clubhouse, Jersey City.
Annual meeting of the New-Jersey Athletic Club, at Bergen Point.
Hunt meet of the Essex County Hounds, at Greater Cross-Roads, N. J., 12 M.
Football.—Brooklyn High School vs. Adelphi Academy, at Prospect Park; Yale vs. Chicago Athletic Association, at New-Haven; Brown University vs. Massachusetts Institute of Technology, at Providence.
Fourth annual smoker of the Castle Point Cyclers, at Hauser's, Fourteenth and Hudson Streets, Hoboken.

THURSDAY, NOV. 15.

Horse Show, at Madison Square Garden.
Billiards.—Ives vs. Schaefer, Madison Square Garden Concert Hall, 8 P. M.
Cycling.—Meeting of Women's International Cycling Club.
Hunt Meet.—Meadowbrook Hunt Club, at Meadowbrook, 1 P. M.
Acme Athletic Club stag, Warren Hall, Spring and Clark Streets, 8 P. M.
St. George Athletic Club reception and concert, at Central Opera House.
Football.—Barnard School vs. Hamilton Institute, at Mount Morris Park; De La Salle vs. Condon, at Polo Grounds.
Chess.—International tournament, at the Union Square Hotel, 5 P. M.
Bowling.—Wheelmen's Tournament — Union County Roadsters vs. Castle Point Cyclers, on the former's alleys at Rahway; Brooklyn Bicycle Club vs. Liberty Wheelmen of Queens County, on the former's alleys at Caruther's, Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

FRIDAY, NOV. 16.

Horse Show, at Madison Square Garden.
Billiards.—Ives vs. Schaefer, Madison Square Garden Concert Hall, 8 P. M.
Cycling.—Entertainment at Liberty Hall, 1,217 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, for the benefit of the cycle path fund.
Eastern Field Club trials, at Newton, N. C.
Football.—St. Paul's Cathedral School vs. Brooklyn High School, at Garden City, L. I.
Bowling.—Wheelmen's Tournament — Kings County Wheelmen vs. Manhattan Bicycle Club, on the former alleys, at Bantle's, 471 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn; Columbia Wheelmen vs. Montauk Wheelmen, on the former's alleys, at Acme Hall, Seventh Avenue and Ninth Street, Brooklyn.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS

NEW-YORK, Nov. 12, 1894.

WEEKLY RECEIPTS.

	Beeves.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City	2,830	...	229	11,784	18,022
Sixtieth Street	3,040	144	2,973	45,048	...
Fortieth Street	...	...	...	...	17,366
D. L. & W. &					
L. V. R. R.	3,267	56	267	4,568	2,642
Weehawken and scattering	1,165	...	310	...	...
Total	10,302	200	3,779	61,395	37,930
Total last week	9,987	145	3,079	44,336	30,757

QUOTATIONS OF BEEVES.

Good to choice	$5.10@$5.30
Medium to fair	4.40@ 5.00
Common	3.90@ 4.35
Bulls and dry cows	1.25@ 3.20
Oxen and stags	1.85@ 4.60

Good to prime steers sold one year ago at $4.90 @$5.20.

WEEKLY SHIPMENTS.

Shipper.	Live Cattle.	Qrs. of Beef.	Live Sheep.
Eastmans Co.	*Germanic	...	400	...
Eastmans Co.	Paris	...	...	...
Eastmans Co.	Etruria	...	2,000	...
D. H. Sherman.	Paris	...	496	...
D. H. Sherman.	Spain	220	...	707
M. Goldsmith	Cevic	315	...	...
M. Goldsmith	Boston City	150	...	...
M. Goldsmith	Mohawk	316	...	...
J. Shamberg & Son	Cevic	315	...	...
J. Shamberg & Son	Mohawk	322	...	...
Schwarzschild & Sulzberger	Mohawk	175	1,600	...
N. Morris	Cevic	...	2,240	...
N. Morris	Mohican	510	...	...
Dowd & Keifer	Bolivia	175	...	45
L. S. Dillenback	Carib Prince	...	...	15
Hume & Mullen	Carib Prince	...	...	15
Total shipments		2,498	8,536	767
Total shipments last week		2,789	7,896	1,965
Boston shipments for week		2,347	11,040	2,498
Baltimore shipments for week		...	...	455
Montreal shipments for week		1,375	...	6,296
Phila. shipments for week		...	400	...
Newport News ship's for week		842	...	...
To London		1,660	4,329	
To Liverpool		2,357	16,080	3,200
To Glasgow		392	...	...
To Southampton		...	2,296	...
To Bristol		280	...	1,777
To Havre		510	...	...
To Bermuda and West Indies		...	...	60
Total for all ports		6,562	19,976	9,366
Total last week		9,834	17,248	12 590

*Also on the Germanic to Liverpool, 400 carcasses of mutton.

BEEVES—Receipts for two days, 269 cars, or 4,586 head: 224 cars consigned direct and 45 cars for the market, of which 34 cars were on sale at Jersey City. The market opened at fully-sustained prices for common and medium steers, and steady for rough stuff; good cattle were rated a trifle weak, and late advices from Chicago caused a rather dull feeling, although about everything was closed out before 11 A. M. Exporters bought barely a single carload; no Texans or rangers in the yards; ordinary to good native steers sold at $3.90@$5.20 100 lb; 8 rather choice Virginia do at $5.30; oxen and stags at $1.85@$4.60; bulls at $1.85@$3.20; old cows at $1.25@$2.85, and by the head at $7@$13 each; also a few heifers at $3@$3.20. City-dressed beef sides in fair demand at 6¾@9¼c lb. Today's cable advices quote refrigerated beef firmer at 7½@9¼c lb, and American live cattle selling at 9¼@11¼c, estimated dressed weight. The Tauric will sail to-morrow and will carry about 500 cattle, 975 sheep, and 2,140 quarters of beef. SALES.—SHERMAN & CULVER—17 Virginia steers, 1,331 lb average, at $5.10 100 lb; 1 do, 1,220 lb, at $4.75; 2 Ohio do, 1,215 lb, at $4.85; 4 do, 1,042 lb, at $4.25; 14 State do, 1,195 lb, at $3.90; 19 Illinois do, 1,263 lb, at $5; 16 do, 1,269 lb, at $5; 16 do, 1,310 lb, at $4.70; 21 do, 1,211 lb, at $4.90; 20 do, 1,172 lb, at $4.55; 9 heifers, 966 lb, at $3.40; 11 do, 1,080 lb, at $3; 2 oxen, 1,630 lb, at $4.10; 5 do, 1,352 lb, at $3.60. D. McPHERSON & CO.—8 Virginia steers, 1,357 lb, at $5.30; 18 do, 1,374 lb, at $5.10; 7 do, 1,291 lb, at $4.90; 14 do, 1,267 lb, at $4.65; 7 do, 1,116 lb, at $4.30; 4 West Virginia do, 1,270 lb, at $4.85; 22 do, 1,227 lb, at $4.45; 16 do, 1,246 lb, at $4.40; 10 do, 1,252 lb, at $4.20; 21 State do, 1,117 lb, at $4.20; 8 Virginia oxen, 1,534 lb, at $4.60; 2 West Virginia do, 1,710 lb, at $4.60; 3 State do, 1,780 lb, at $4.50; 5 do, 1,624 lb, at $4; 3 do, 1,500 lb, at $3.40; 7 do, 1,090 to 1,472 lb, at $1.85@$2.75; 8 stags, 1,395 lb, at $3.60; 4 State cows, 742 lb, at $2.10; 9 do, 799 lb, at $1.35; 8 do, 766 lb, at $1.25; 4 bulls, 490 to 845 lb, at $1.85@$2.25. S. SANDERS—11 Virginia steers, 1,343 lb, at $5; 18 do, 1,276 lb, at $4.85; 10 do, 1,201 lb, at $4.55; 10 do, 1,250 lb, at $4.50; 2 do, 1,150 lb, at $3.75; 2 State do, 1,090 lb, at $3.90; 2 oxen, 1,545 lb, at $4.25; 19 do, 1,154 lb, at $3.15; 2 do, 1,345 lb, at $3; 1 bull, 1,090 lb, at $3.20; 1 do, 1,020 lb, at $2.60; 1 do, 810 lb, at $2.15; 1 cow, 977 lb, at $2.65; 3 do, 900 lb, at $2.25; 11 do, 830 lb, at $1.75; 11 do, 726 lb, at $1.30; 1 do, 640 lb, at $1.30. NEWTON & CO.—18 Virginia steers, 1,368 lb, at $5; 15 cows, 1,106 lb, at $2.65; 9 do, 988 lb, at $2; 8 do, 781 lb, at $1.25; 1 bull, 570 lb, at $2.10. S. W. SHERMAN—20 Illinois steers, 1,149 lb, at 4.67½; 19 do, 1,176 lb, at $4.67½; 19 do, 1,143 lb, at $4.10. WILKERSON & SHERMAN—16 Kentucky steers, 1,387 lb, at $5.20. HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—35 old cows at $9@$12 head. G. DILLENBACK—9 bulls, 826 lb, at $2.25; 2 oxen, 1,375 lb, at $3.35; 9 old cows at 3¢ head. HUME & MULLEN—1 bull, 1,500 lb, at $2.75; 2 old cows, 1,035 lb, at $2.25; 2 do, at $13 each.

MILCH COWS—Receipts, 30 head; very little trading, but feeling steady. S. SAUNDERS sold 3 cows at $44 head.

CALVES—Receipts, 1,895 head, of which 1,359 were for the market. On liberal supplies the market opened weak and declined 25c per 100 lb, closing dull with a fair clearance of the pens; poor to choice veals sold at $4@$5; strappers at $5.50@$3.12½; fed calves and mixed lots at $2.75@$4; coarse yearlings at $2.25; Western calves at $2.75@$3.50. Dressed calves generally lower, except for little calves, which held up firm. SALES—HALLENBACK & HOLLIS—16 veals, 147 lb average, at $3 per 100 lb; 16 do, 149 lb, at $7.25; 77 do, 135 lb, at $7; 3 do, 163 lb, at $7; 2 do, 135 lb, at $6.50; 3 do, 227 lb, at $5; 27 do, 87 lb, at $4; 10 fed calves, 174 lb, at $4; 4 do, 352 lb, at $3.50; 51 grassers, 269 lb, at $3; 8 do, 236 lb, at $2.75; 46 do, 213 lb, at $2.50; 16 Western calves, 307 lb, at $3.50; 7 do, 316 lb, at $3.25; 25 do, 298 lb, at $3. HUME & MULLEN—12 veals, 133 lb, at $7; 18 do, 105 lb, at $6; 8 do, 164 lb, at $5; 3 fed calves, 190 lb, at $3.50; 7 do, 177 lb, at $3.25; 92 grassers, 241 lb, at $3; 72 grassers, 223 lb, at $2.90; 55 do, 228 lb, at $2.50; 12 mixed calves, 384 lb, at $2.75. J. F. NELSON—56 veals, 155 lb, at $8; 20 do, 124 lb, at $7.50; 4 do, 110 lb, at $7; 1 do, 130 lb, at $6; 64 grassers, 213 lb, at $3; 9 do, 190 lb, at $2.75; 4 yearlings, 450 lb, at $2.25; 51 Western calves, 237 lb, at $2.75. G. DILLENBACK—7 veals, 138 lb, at $8; 26 grassers, 250 lb, at $3. M. COLLINS—4 veals, 170 lb, at $7; 109 grassers, 209 lb, at $2.75. S. SANDERS—5 veals, 149 lb, at $8; 49 grassers, 247 lb, at $3.12½; 10 do, 197 lb, at $2.75. S. JUDD & CO.—34 veals, 136 lb, at $7.50; 25 do, 119 lb, at $6.50; 2 fed calves, 305 lb, at $3.50; 58 grassers, 208 lb, at $3; 55 do, 215 lb, at $2.87½; 4 do, 185 lb, at $2.50; 3 yearlings, 430 lb, at $2. D. McPHERSON & CO.—9 veals, 100 lb, at $7.50; 1 do, 190 lb, at $6. WILKERSON & SHERMAN—9 veals, 133 lb, at $7.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts for two days, 101½ cars, or 22,048 head; 18 cars for slaughterers, 2½ cars for export alive, and 87 cars to be sold. The market opened lower all around, on heavy supplies, sheep declining 15@25c, and lambs 25@50c before the close, with 15 cars to carry over; poor to choice sheep sold at $1.75@$3.12½ 100 lb; a deckload, mainly for export, at $3.50; a bunch of export wethers from Ohio at $4.25; culls at $1.50; common to choice lambs at $3@$4.40; 2 cars of extra prime Canadian do at $4.85. Dressed mutton weak at 4@6½c; dressed lambs lower at 5½@7¼c. SALES.—D. McPHERSON & CO.—87 Indiana lambs, 79 lb average, at $4.25 100 lb; 49 do, 59 lb, at $3.50; 109 Kentucky do, 90 lb, at $3; 25 State do, 99 lb, at $2.75; 38 do, 88 lb, at $2.50; 196 do, 82 lb, at $2.25; 54 do, 87 lb, at $2. D. HARRINGTON—391 Canadian lambs, 85 lb, at $4.35; 416 do, 77 lb, at $4.12½; 207 do, 78 lb, at $4; 238 Michigan do, 68 lb, at $3.75; 342 State do, 72 lb, at $4.12½; 195 do, 68 lb, at $3.50; 145 sheep and lambs, 68 lb, at $3; 352 do, 68 lb, at $3.25. M. COLLINS—230 Michigan lambs, 68 lb, at $3.75; 548 State do, 70 lb, at $3.75; 68 do, 64 lb, at $3.25; 106 do, 68 lb, at $3.25; 74 do, 62 lb, at $3; 11 culls, 54 lb, at $2.50; 59 State sheep, 101 lb, at $3; 131 do, 87 lb, at $2.75; 30 do, 94 lb, at $2.50. S. JUDD & CO.—78 State lambs, 76 lb, at $4.25; 54 do, 75 lb, at $4; 181 do, 72 lb, at $3.62½; 178 do, 62 lb, at $3.50; 254 do, 64 lb, at $3.37½; 181 sheep and lambs, 64 lb, at $3; 14 sheep, 89 lb, at $2.50; 12 do, 91 lb, at $2; 59 do, 79 lb, at $1.75; 23 do, 83 lb, at $1.50. NEWTON & CO.—225 Virginia lambs, 67 lb, at $3.90; 90 Pennsylvania do, 73 lb, at $4; 74 State do, 65 lb, at $3.50; 4 Pennsylvania sheep, 97 lb, at $2.50. HUME & MULLEN—127 State lambs, 78 lb, at $4; 64 do, 65 lb, at $3.50; 51 do, 56 lb, at $3; 108 Pennsylvania do, 67 lb, at $3.75; 236 Michigan do, 68 lb, at $3.70; 230 do, 67 lb, at $3.62½; 114 Pennsylvania sheep and lambs, 65 lb, at $3; 70 State do, 61 lb, at $2.50; 185 Michigan sheep

REPORT ON CHICAGO STRIKE

CONCLUSIONS OF THE INVESTIGATING COMMISSION.

The Establishment of a Permanent Strike Commission Recommended—Little Comfort for the Pullman Company or the General Managers' Association—Losses of Over $7,000,000 in Wages, Business, Prospective Earnings, &c,

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 12.—The Post to-day publishes the report of the Labor Commission appointed to investigate the strike of last Summer. It says in part:

"The troubles of the Illinois Central and the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Companies were the ones investigated. According to the testimony the railroads lost in property destroyed, hire of United States Deputy Marshals, and other incidental expenses at least $685,308.

"The loss of earnings of these roads is estimated at $4,672,916. Some 3,100 employes at Pullman lost in wages as estimated at least $350,000.

"About 100,000 employes upon the twenty-four roads centring at Chicago, all of which were more or less involved in the strike, lost in wages, as estimated, at least $1,389,143. Many of these employes are still adrift and losing wages."

The Commission says of the Pullman Palace Car company:

"For the year ending July 1, 1893, the dividends were $2,520,000, and the wages $7,223,719.51. For the year endnig July 1, 1894, the dividends were $2,880,000 and the wages $4,471,701.89.

"As the result of the Pullman system and its growth when the depression of 1893 came, morally calling for mutual concessions as to wages, rents, &c., we find on the one side a very wealthy and unyielding corporation, and upon the other a multitude of employes of comparatively excellent character and skill, but without local attachments or any interested responsibility in the town, its business, tenements, or surroundings.

"The conditions created at Pullman enabled the management at all times to assert with great vigor its assumed right to fix wages and rents absolutely and to repress the sort of independence which leads to labor organizations and their attempts at mediation, arbitration, strikes, &c."

In speaking of the General Managers' Association of Railway Companies, the Commissioner says:

"The association is an illustration of the persistent and shrewdly-devised plans of corporations to overreach their limitations and to usurp indirectly powers and rights not contemplated in their charters, and not obtainable from the people or their Legislatures."

It further says that the legalizing of this "pooling" would result in an aggregation of power and capital dangerous to the people and their liberties, as well as to the employes and their rights.

The question would then certainly arise as to which should control, the Government or the railroads, and the end would inevitably be Government ownership.

Unless ready for that result and all that it implies, the Government must restrain corporations within the law and prevent them from forming unlawful and dangerous combinations.

"At least, so long as railroads are thus permitted to combine to fix wages and for their joint protection, it would be rank injustice to deny the right of all labor upon railroads to unite for similar purposes."

In conclusion the committee recommends:

"1. That there be a permanent United States Strike Commission of three members with duties and powers of investigation and recommendation as to disputes between railways and their employes similar to those vested in the inter-State Commerce Commission as to rates, &c.

"(A.) That, as in the Inter-State Commerce act, power be given to the United States courts to compel railroads to obey the decisions of the commission after summary hearing, unattended by technicalities, and that no delays in obeying the decisions of the commission be allowed pending appeals.

"(B.) That whenever the parties to a controversy in a matter within the jurisdiction of the commission are one or more railroads upon one side, and one or more national trades unions incorporated under Chapter 567 of the United States statutes of 1885-86, or under State statutes, upon the other, each side shall have the right to select a representative, who shall be appointed by the President to serve as a temporary member of the commission in hearing, adjusting, and determining that particular controversy.

"(C. That during the pendency of a proceeding before the commission inaugurated by national trades unions or by an incorporation of employes, it shall not be lawful for the railroads to discharge employes belonging thereto except for inefficiency, violation of law, or neglect of duty; nor for such unions or incorporations during such pendency to order, unite in aid of, or abet strikes or boycotts against the railroads complained of; nor for a period of six months after a decision for such railroads to discharge any such employes in whose places others shall be employed, except for the causes aforesaid, nor for any suchemployes during a like period to quit the service without giving thirty days' written notice of intention to do so; nor for any such union or corporation to order, counsel, or advise otherwise.

"2. That Chapter 567 of the United States Statutes of 1885-6 be amended so as to require national trades unions to provide in their articles of incorporation and in their constitutions rules and by-laws that a member shall cease to be such, and to forfeit all rights and privileges conferred on him by law as such by participating in or by instigating force or violence against persons or property during strikes or boycotts, or by seeking to prevent others from working through violence, threats, or intimidations; also, that members shall be no more personally liable for corporate acts than are stockholders in corporations.

The commission further recommends that Congress consider the establishment of a license system by which all the higher employes or others of railroads engaged in inter-State commerce should be licensed after due and proper examination.

The commission suggests the consideration by the States of the adoption of some system of conciliation and arbitration like that in use in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. That system might be enforced by additional provisions giving the Board of Arbitration more power to investigate all strikes, whether requested so to do or not, and the question might be considered as to giving labor organizations a standing before the law as heretofore suggested for National Trades' Unions.

Contracts requiring men to agree not to join labor organizations or to leave them as conditions of employment, should be made illegal, as is already done in some of our States.

To Report on the Garbage Question.

The commission which has been investigating the subject of the disposal of street refuse, ashes, and garbage, met in the Army Building yesterday. There were present Franklin Edson, Thomas L. James, Charles G. Wilson, President of the Health Board; Lieut. Commander Daniel Delehanty, United States Navy, and Commissioner William S. Andrews.

The report which will be sent to Mayor Gilroy containing the results of the commission's investigation was considered.

The commission will have another meeting, probably to-morrow, when the report will be adopted and sent to the Mayor. It will not be made public until it is placed in the Mayor's hands.

Republican Majority in Dead-lock.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Nov. 12.—The Westchester County Board of Supervisors met to-day to organize for the Fall session. In the board are eighteen Republicans and nine Democrats. The Republicans were equally divided on a choice for Chairman, nine being for Joseph B. See of North Castle and Francis M. Carpenter of New-Castle. They spent most of the day caucusing, and then took five ballots. They stood 9 to 9 every time. An adjournment was taken until to-morrow morning, when an effort will be made to break the dead-lock.

Carpets and Furniture
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104 West 14th St., Near 6th Ave.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

DEATH OF JOHN A. M'CAULL.

Once a Well-Known Opera Manager—Died in North Carolina.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 12.—Col. John A. McCaull of opera fame, who fell on the ice and was paralyzed in Chicago a few years ago, died suddenly yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock, at Greensborough, N. C.

Three daughters survive him, his wife having preceded him about eighteen months ago. The Misses Winifred and Angela, his daughters, are with the Richard Mansfield company, now, and Miss Margaret is pursuing her studies at the Normal and Industrial School at Greensborough, N. C.

Col. McCaull has been living here very quietly for about a year with his sister-in-law, Mrs. Harry C. Martin. His body will be interred in Baltimore Wednesday morning.

CONFERRED ABOUT CONSOLIDATION.

Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn Gives His Views to Commissioner Stranahan.

The Greater New-York was the subject discussed for over an hour between James S. T. Stranahan and Mayor Schieren in the Brooklyn City Hall yesterday. The Mayor has been a consolidationist for over thirty years, and Mr. Stranahan is a member of the Consolidation Commission. Speaking of the interview, Mayor Schieren said:

"I told Mr. Stranahan that I firmly believed that it was only a question of time when consolidation would come about. In the position I now occupy it becomes my duty to see that the citizens of Brooklyn receive justice at the hands of the Legislature in preparing any measure looking to the consolidation of the two cities. I said that I thought it would be wise to draft a form of charter to submit to the Legislature, with a provision requiring its submission to a commission of five or seven prominent citizens, the Mayor of each city being a member ex-officio. I thoughth it would take several years to bring about complete consolidation.

"There was a great question of equity to be settled between the two cities, and I shall insist upon Brooklyn's equality with New-York. Mr. Stranahan said his commission would make an effort at the coming session of the Legislature to secure consolidation. He thought that this coming year, perhaps, the Police, Health, and Building Departments might be consolidated, and later on, in other years, the various other departments would be taken into the new city, until the whole was effected.

"Mr. Stranahan was also of the opinion that there should be two counties created, one on the east side, and the other on the west side of the river, forming the one city. This, he thought, was necessary on account of the courts and on account of assessed valuations of property, which should be adjusted separately in each county.

"He favored the idea of waiting until 1898 for the election of the first Mayor of the consolidated city. In that way the judgment and the co-operation of the Mayors of Brooklyn and New-York could be secured."

TWO MEN FOUND DEAD IN HOTELS.

J. L. Sheffield Was Dependent on Charity—M. E. Barnett Well-to-Do.

Joseph L. Sheffield, about fifty years old, died suddenly shortly after 9 P. M. Sunday in the Mount Morris Hotel, 2,370 Third Avenue. His body was found in the small dark room on the third floor of the hotel that he was permitted to occupy from a charitable feeling toward him.

Coroner Schultze notified the police of the man's death yesterday morning, and stated that death was due to the use of opium. Whether it was a case of suicide could not be determined, as the man was an opium smoker.

At the hotel all information was refused except that Sheffield was permitted to live there, and occasionally did odd jobs about the house. Where he came from or what his former circumstances were the hotel people would not divulge, if they knew.

An old and prosperous-looking man gave orders to an undertaker yesterday that Sheffield be given a decent burial. He said he would be responsible for the bill. He refused to give his own name or speak of Sheffield's past.

M. E. Barnett, a retired merchant of Los Angeles, Cal., was found dead in his bed in the Vanderbilt Hotel, Forty-second Street and Lexington Avenue, yesterday morning.

He registered at the hotel Nov. 1, and lived there from that time until his death.

His son-in-law, Isaac Straus of 1,942 Lexington Avenue, called to see him yesterday morning. His door was found to be locked, and, as he could not be aroused, the door was broken in, and he was discovered lying upon the bed dead, with his clothes on.

There was nothing about the room to indicate suicide, and Mr. Straus said death had undoubtedly been caused by heart failure, as Barnett had frequently suffered with heart trouble.

He was well-to-do, and spent most of his time in travel.

Sale of Telegraph Property Ordered.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, as Trustee of a mortgage made in 1885 to secure the payment of an issue of bonds to the amount of $900,000 by the United Lines Telegraph Company, has obtained a judgment of foreclosure and sale from Justice Beach of the Supreme Court. The bonds are outstanding, and the amount now due with interest aggregates $1,538,574.

The judgment of the court directs the sale of what is left of the United Lines Telegraph Company's property in this and other States, which was covered by the mortgage, and appoints Francis P. Lowrey referee to sell.

The purchaser of the property will be required to pay at least $15,000 in cash, but the balance may be paid in the bonds which were secured by the mortgage.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

On the Augusta Victoria, from Genoa.

A.—Antonio Andino.—B.—Miss Martha W. Beckel, Mr. and Mrs. Maurizio Bensaudi, H. F. Baker, Abramo Bettinelli, Carlo Bonaldi, Luigi Bertinotti, Mrs. Marcella Bertinotti, Luigi Bazzano, Carlo Borra, Mrs. Enrichotta Beltrami, Vincenzo Borin.—C.—H. M. R. Crichton, A. Carbono, C. M. Cist, Michele Cernusco, Mrs. Filomena Cernusco, Gio. Batta Ciocca, Alfredo Colradini, Tommasso Cagnazzi, Miss Anna Cagnazzi, Benedetto Carro, Mrs. Virginia Carro.—D.—Miss Libia Drog, Miss Angiolina Drog, Percy D. Dwight, Gio. Diomenici, Albano Selsmit Doda, Mrs. Amelia De Cal, Samuel B. Dean, Miss Rosina De Cal.—E.—J. M. Erwin.—F.—Walter M. Franklin, P. H. Furman.—G.—Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Gebhart and the Misses Gebhart, E. Gordigiani, William O. Griffith, Mr. and Mrs. Giovanni Grondona, Mrs. Elena Giovotto, Miss Leonilda Grassi, Giacone Gecondo, Pasquale Granatieri.—I.—Ferdinando Isoardi.—J.—Mrs. Pujda Jole.—L.—Thornton K. Lothrop, Miss Lothrop, Mrs. Domenica Loda, Gio. Batta Lentati, Mrs. Olga Lentati, Guglielmo Limonta, Giuseppe Lazzari.—M.—Charles H. Marshall, R. K. Mygatt, Miss Sarah Mansfield, the Rev. A. A. Murphy, Carlo Mantelli, Mrs. Eugenia Mantelli, Alfonso Mariani, Miss K. R. Munsell, Mrs. H. F. McCulloh, Mrs. Fausta Massarotti, Vincenzo Molteni, Antonio Muschietto, Ugo Mattarelli, Giovanni Mariano, Mrs. Rosa Mariano, Miss Carolina Migliara, G. A. Massa, Master Alberto Massa, Mr. and Mrs. Andrea Mazzoni, Francesco Monti, Guglielmo Monferrari.—N.—Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Nohn, Mrs. Yanka Naumann, Mr. and Mrs. Carlo Nalato.—P.—C. H. Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Peet, Mrs. Rosa Pellas, Carlos Pellas, Miss Irma Pellas, Mrs. Enrichetta Pedroni, Carlo Pellegrini, Felife Pionano.—R.—Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Roth, Milton S. Roth, G. Theodore Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. Giuseppe Russitano, Constantini Roswog, H. G. Rathbone, Miss G. Ravensburg, Giovanni Rossi, Mrs. Gilda Ruta.—S.—Mrs. F. W. Shannon, Miss Lorey Shannon, Miss M. Simpson, Benjamin Smith, Charles W. Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. O. M. Skinner, Miss Skinner, Mr. and Mrs. Carlo Stefani, Mr. and Mrs. Julian Sucre, K. Silverstein, Pasquale Settani, Mrs. Croft Settani.—T.—Mrs. Vincent Tillyou, Mrs. Thomas, Miss T. Thomas, Miss J. R. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Thomson, Miss Florence Thomson, Miss Winifred Thomson.—U.—Parodi Ulisse.—V.—Miss Antonia Vivaldi, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Voigt and the Misses Voigt, Roberto Vanni, Luigi Vitelli.—W.—H. C. Wheeler, Charles A. Watrous, Count Vittoria Wimpffen, Mrs. Paul Wurth, Miss Vera Wurth.—Z.—A. A. Zimmerman, Carlo Zola.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE:
1,260 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

THEIR TRADE IN DANGER

GROCERS THREATENED WITH RUIN BY SOME DRY GOODS STORES.

Brooklyn Retailers to Discuss the Situation To-night—Their Association Says Certain Dry Goods Establishments Are Taking the Cream of the Trade, Leaving to the Retailers the Dirty and Unprofitable Work—Must Strive to Protect Themselves.

Retail grocers of Brooklyn will meet to-night in the Johnston Building, in Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, to take action on the sale of groceries in dry goods stores, and members of the New-York Retail Grocers' Union will be present to make addresses and give advice.

The call for the meeting is as follows:

Brooklyn, Nov. 7, 1894.

To all Grocers, Greeting:

Gentlemen: You are cordially invited to be present next Tuesday, Nov. 13, at 8 P. M., at the Johnston Building, Flatbush Avenue, corner Nevins Street, to take action on the dry goods stores selling groceries.

The time has come when it is apparent that the grocery business is about to undergo a change, and the question arises, Is the regular retail grocer to be confined to selling oil, coal, and soup greens, while the dry goods dealer sells the goods on which there is a profit, or, in other words, are you going to do the dirty work while the dry goods store takes the cream?

Good speakers will be present to address the meeting, and we don't want you to think that it is for the members alone. We want all the grocers to take part in a movement for the welfare of the trade.

On the following page you will find a copy of the resolution adopted by us at our last regular meeting. You will be asked to sign it and live up to it. There is nothing unjust about it, and is for your protection; hence we hope you will not be backward in joining us in a movement which will decide whether you are to continue in business or let the dry good stores close you up.

It has taken many years to build up your business, and if you do not take action, you will be ruined. It now becomes your duty to defend yourself, and by united action we hope to be able to show that we are not going to be humbugged, and that we will demand our rights. Will you come? Don't delay! Time is precious. Protection is the watchword.

Remember, next Tuesday, Nov. 13, in the Johnston Building. Take elevator to sixth floor. Now or never! Respectfully,

J. HENNENLOTTER, President.
ELLWOOD HANSON, Secretary.

The resolution referred to in the call is as follows:

Resolved, That we, the grocers of Brooklyn, do hereby condemn such unbusinesslike methods and agree to discourage the sale of all brands of groceries and such other articles as are usually sold by grocers as are found on sale at these dry goods stores, and condemn the manufacturers and jobbers of the articles in question for allowing their goods to be bought by these dealers; and be it further

Resolved, That we hereby agree to withdraw our patronage from all dry goods stores where groceries or other articles usually sold by retail grocers are offered for sale, and instruct our families, &c., to purchase their dry goods at such stores as do a strictly dry goods business.

Accompanying the circular and resolution was this statement:

To the Manufacturing and Wholesale Grocery Trade Supplying Goods to the Retail Grocery Trade of Brooklyn and Vicinity:

Gentlemen: For the past four or five years the retail grocery trade of Brooklyn has seen part of its business gradually absorbed by the so-called dry goods stores, and we have refrained from taking any decisive steps until its recent aggressiveness has brought it more prominently to our notice.

That the venture has been a success we all know, and the manufacturing and wholesale trade know, because our orders have diminished for those goods to which they handle.

Up to a few weeks ago these dry goods dealers were content with selling soaps, starch, washing compounds, &c., but, encouraged by the success with the sale of these goods, they have now put in a full line of canned and package goods, embracing a very large portion of the goods that are relied upon for profit, with the least expense of handling, (see copy of circular they distribute,) and which have always been sold by the regular, legitimate retail grocery trade.

According to the present outlook, it seems that the retail grocery trade is about to be revolutionized, and instead of selling a regular line of groceries, the grocer is to be confined to selling such goods as involve much labor and little profit, while the dry goods stores sell the goods on which there is a profit, and take the cream, as it were.

We don't wish to be understood as dictating as to what goods any one shall sell, or how they shall conduct their business, but, when these dry goods stores select goods that are regularly sold by retail grocers, and, by misrepresentation, (see circular,) offer them for sale in a few instances at prices below that at which we can buy, while in others at prices considerably in advance of that which we ask, in order that they may attract trade to other departments, where the loss is more than balanced by enticing exorbitant prices there, we claim that this is not honest competition, and unbusinesslike. To sell groceries at "cut rates" as a bait to catch trade with is not an advantage to the retail grocer.

There is over $1,000,000 invested in the retail grocery business in this city, involving a business of more than $10,000,000 annually, and the greater portion of it is represented by the members of this association; ere long, we hope to have it all; hence our claim that we represent the retail grocery trade of Brooklyn. We do not intend letting this large investment, and other interests in connection therewith, be demolished without a struggle, and, as we have taken decisive steps, we think it proper that you should know just what we are going to do. The inclosed circular will give you a copy of resolutions we adopted, and is now being signed by every grocer in Brooklyn.

You will notice that it is sweeping and general; we do not aim at any particular firms. We know some of the parties who are the cause of these dry goods dealers getting groceries, and in due time each of our members will receive a list of all the brands and goods sold there, and any firms selling them, either directly or indirectly.

We make this appeal to you to stand by us in what we consider a battle for our rights, and you can do it by refusing to make it possible for these dry goods stores to get your goods or brands, or to prepare for them goods under their own brands. As our interests are identical, we respectfully ask your co-operation. It is certainly more profitable for you to sell to the regular legitimate grocery trade than to sell to a few dry goods stores.

In order that we may be clearly understood, we have called a mass meeting of all the grocers, and you are included in the general call, and you will be entirely welcome.

Hoping that our appeal will not be in vain, we remain, respectfully,

THE UNITED RETAIL GROCERS' ASSOCIATION OF BROOKLYN,
J. HENNENLOTTER, President.

The offenders in New-York and Brooklyn, the grocers say, are many, but the firms that are pointed out by them as being conspicuous as dealing in dry goods and having a grocery annex are R. H. Macy & Co., in this city, and Abraham & Straus, 422 Fulton Street, Brooklyn. In each case, say these critics, the firm has, by encroachment on other lines of shopkeeping, approached the "universal store system" and lessened the profits of many tradesmen, while those who have suffered the most have been grocers, and especially those who deal in bottled wines and liquors and canned goods.

Of those who will, as representatives of the New-York retail grocers, attend the Johnston Building meeting to-night will be L. J. Callanan, who is identified with the New-York Retail Grocers' Union, and who is a member of the Committee of Seventy. Mr. Callanan was active last month when Tammany Hall nominated Nathan Straus for Mayor of New-York City in getting the Retail Grocers' Union to unanimously indorse the nomination of Col. W. L. Strong, and at a meeting of the Central Organization of New-York and Vicinity, an organization of retail grocers, Mr. Callanan made an address on "What is the Best Method of Meeting Competition of 'Cheap John' and '99-cent' competitors?"

Department stores are opening in every city of the United States, where goods of every description are sold—where groceries are advertised as dry goods are—singling out a special article and selling it at cost or below in order to attract people, who at once jump to the conclusion that, because this article is sold so cheap, every article in the store is sold on the same basis. This is where the mistake is made; and in nearly every case the customer is induced to buy some article or articles on which the grocer's legitimate profit is more than made up.

When the customers get home and examine their purchases, they find that they have really paid more for their goods, besides wasting their time, and getting goods they did not want and cannot use, and in many instances that the goods advertised at a special sale had been all sold before they got there. It is a decided fact that these stores are here; and, as long as they find customers to believe that the teas they sell at 45 cents per pound are equal to teas sold elsewhere at 80 cents per pound, so long will they prosper and no longer.

Just imagine any man or woman of common sense believing Macy & Co. when they assert that the teas they offer at 45 cents are better than the teas sold by Park & Tilford, Acker, Merrall & Condit, and a host of other reputable stores in this city at 80 cents. That so palpable an untruth can be believed by any person of common sense only brings to my mind more forcibly P. T. Barnum's celebrated saying that "the American people like to be humbugged."

There is no reason why a grocer of any standing in this city cannot sell a general order for groceries in competition with the department stores. It is a well-known fact that the profit on all dry groceries is very light, on sugar nothing, on flour not much more; consequently the department stores cannot cut much, only on one or two special articles, unless they cut on quality, which will be found out very soon. Do not let any inducement, however great, tempt you to lower the quality of your goods; if you do you will have trouble to retain your customers and may never get them back.

To sum up this whole matter of competition by "Cheap Johns" and "99-cent competitors," see that you treat your customers honestly, never misrepresenting your goods as to quality or weight; treat all customers, rich and poor, alike; do not make any promises unless you mean to and can perform them; see that the child coming to your store is treated if possible with more consideration than a grown person; do not think that you know your business so well that you cannot learn more.

A New-York retail grocer, who will be at the Brooklyn meeting to-night, said that he did not thing there would be any boycott or any New-York meeting of the same character, because, taking Macy & Co.'s advertisement of last Sunday, it was plain that any retail grocer could "sell around" their prices.

Abraham & Straus, who have a complete grocery department attached to their dry goods store, claim that they are public benefactors, as by buying wholesale they could sell 25 per cent. cheaper than a retail grocer. Besides it was a convenience to customers to buy groceries and dry goods under one roof. In London, at Whiteley's dry goods store, customers could not only buy groceries but meat. The establishment of department stores was regarded by Abraham & Straus as a public boon, and their necessity was evinced by their success.

LACE CURTAINS.

This week, unusual inducements in various lines of Lace Curtains. Special attention will be given to our Renaissance, Brussels and Irish Points, in beautiful new patterns, all of our own importation.

The following quotations give a fair idea of the reductions made. Prices per pair:

LOUIS XIV.

$30.00	Formerly	$42.50
$25.00	"	$37.50
$17.50	"	$27.50
$13.75	"	$18.50
$10.75	"	$13.75
$7.50	"	$11.50
$6.75	"	$9.75

BRUSSELS.

$27.50	Formerly	$35.00
$22.00	"	$30.00
$20.00	"	$27.50
$18.50	"	$25.00
$15.00	"	$20.00
$10.00	"	$13.75

In Irish Points we have the best values shown this season at $5.00, $7.50, $10.00, $12.00, $15.00 and $20.00 per pair; this is fully 40 per cent. less than regular prices.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

We've pilloried the clothing and dry goods dealers who pay "premiums" to salesmen for working off slow selling goods. Let them quit the bad practice or take the consequences.

Another fraud (harmless, however,) is the custom of calling homemade things "foreign," as a recommendation—"English" hats made in Danbury, "Imported" gloves made at Gloversville.

America beats the world in the manufacture of many cloths. Makes better shoes, better hats, better gloves than the foreigner, who has cheapened most of his stuff to get in under the tariff.

We'll show you some of these excellent homemade things side by side with the best foreign work—if you care to feel proud of your country.

Begin with gloves.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

THREE BROADWAY STORES. } Prince, Warren, 32d St.

SOMETHING NEW
in
LUNCHEON CLOTHS.

Registered Trade-Mark.

Among the latest high novelties in vogue for use on polished tables are fine, round thread, plain linen cloths, with drawn-work borders, insertions, and centres, into which beautiful lace stitches done in silk are introduced with most charming effect.

Equally beautiful are the new cloths in plain satin damask, hemstitched, with deep bands of Russian Princess lace inserted.

Our display of high-class specialties in table napery includes many of the choicest examples of needlecraft.

James McCutcheon & Co.,
THE LINEN STORE,
14 West 23d St.

Flint's Fine Furniture.

So many buyers have been attracted to FLINT'S, West 23d St., that a morning call is advised.—Adv.

Tuesday,
Nov. 13th.

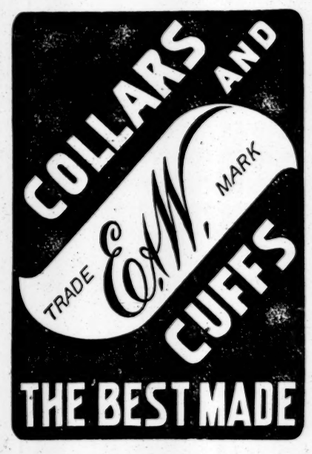
Flannel Wrappers,
pink, blue, red, black and lavender—trimmed with "Venetian Point" insertion,
$6.75. Value $12.75.

Black Silk Skirts,
(with corded and dust ruffle),
$6.45. Value $8.75.

Muslin Gowns,
(trimmed with fine Hamburg edging—sailor collars,
$1.25.

High-necked Cambric Gowns,
(trimmed with dainty embroidery),
98 cts.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.



RUGS! RUGS! RUGS!

Last week we called special attention to the "NEW HARTFORD," Equal in effect to an Oriental, and at about the price of a Smyrna.

THIS WEEK

We offer especially THE NEW DOUBLE-FACED "S. Kai," With the sheen and lustre of an Antique, and at About the Price of a Japanese; made in all sizes, and

Not to be Found Elsewhere.

OIL CLOTHS.

Remnants of Sheets at 50c. and 60c. per square yard; worth double the money.

INLAID LINOLEUMS A SPECIALTY

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.,
SIXTH AV., 13TH AND 14TH STS.

FISCHER PIANOS.

Established 1840. Nearly 100,000 now in use. Received Highest Award World's Fair, Chicago.

NEW SCALE, NEW AND ARTISTIC DESIGNS, IN OLD MAHOGANY, WHITE MAHOGANY, (with or without Brass Ornamentations,) BURLED OR CIRCASSIAN WALNUT, OAK, and many other woods.

FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS IF DESIRED. TO RENT, ALSO EXCHANGED.

FISCHER PIANO WAREROOMS,
110 Fifth Avenue, Cor. 16th St.

CITY AND VICINITY.

—The Charity Organization Society appeals to the benevolent people for $300 with which to supplement a fund raised by private persons to pay for the admission of two aged sisters in to a home for the aged. The women are thoroughly respectable, are in feeble health, and entirely unable to do anything for their own support. They have outlived those who have maintained them, and are now in extreme destitution. Money sent for this case to the Charity Organization Society, United Charities Building, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street, will be publicly acknowledged.

—John Tully, thirty-eight years old, of 310 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, a porter in the employ of Deeming, Milliken & Co., dry goods merchants of Leonard Street, left the store on election day morning and took an Eighth Avenue elevated train for his home. He has not been seen or heard from since.

—William F. Grote, the defeated State Democracy candidate for Assembly in the Sixth Assembly District, was yesterday before Justice Grady in the Essex Market Police Court charged with assault. He proved that the complainant, Philip Fried, was equally to blame, and Justice Grady dismissed the complaint.

—Postmaster Dayton has received authority from the Post Office Department to return to it all the postage stamps now on hand in the Post Office which were found to be defective by reason of a lack of sufficient mucilage. The Postmaster stopped the sale of these several days ago, and those hereafter sold will be found satisfactory.

—Customs officers turned into the seizure room yesterday a gold watch and chain, a diamond and ruby Marquise ring, and two solitaire diamond rings, which had been taken Sunday from L. L. Bargaghi, a passenger on the French steamship La Champagne.

—The case of George Appo, the green-goods man and Lexow witness, charged with attempting suicide, was yesterday adjourned in the Tombs Court by Justice Ryan until Nov. 19, owing to the indisposition of Mr. Jerome.

—The year book of St. George's Church, Stuyvesant Square, contafning statistics of work in the parish for 1894, has just been published. It is a neatly-printed volume of over 300 pages, with a number of illustrations.

—The Commercial Cable Company announces that a mail opportunity is offered for telegrams for Reunion, via Mauritius, on the 14th inst. They should be sent from New-York on the evening of the 13th inst.

Stable Was Burning, as He Dreamed.

Max Wise, a grocer who has kept a horse in the stable at 408 East Sixtieth Street, dreamed early yesterday morning that the stable was in flames. He went there and found the firemen working to save the building.

Three horses were suffocated to death. Two were owned by Samuel Alexander, an ice dealer at 1,555 Avenue A. The third was the property of Henry Roas, an expressman. Six horses were saved. Feed to the value of $1,000 was destroyed.

Six horses out of eight stabled at One Hundred and Thirty-third Street and St. Nicholas Avenue were burned to death at 7:45 o'clock last night. The loss is about $2,500, with no insurance. The building was owned by Harrison Curry.

Henry Wallenstein of One Hundred and Thirty-third Street and St. Nicholas Avenue and Charles Young of 2,900 Eighth Avenue lost two horses each. The other two burned were owned by F. C. Smith & Co. and the Harlem Machine Company.

Paid $7,500 to October Jurors.

All the petit and Grand Jurors who served in the United States courts in this district during the October Term were paid for their services in Room 73, Post Office Building, yesterday morning.

United States Marshal McCarthy disbursed $7,500 to 281 jurors.

Go to-day and secure a bargain in a free-wool Carpet at lowest cost. COWPERTHWAIT'S, 104 West 14th St.—Adv.

HAMMERSLOUGH BROS.

Makers. Wholesalers. Retailers.

There were times last Saturday when we didn't have salesmen enough to wait on customers. All day long the crowd streamed in and packed our stores.

Surprising? Not a bit. The big business we are doing is the logical result of selling thoroughly good clothes at prices that, to most New-Yorkers, are simply a revelation.

Money back for the asking.

HAMMERSLOUGH BROS.,
Bleecker St., Cor. Greene.
(Bet. Broadway and 6th Ave. "L.")
Also
Broadway, Cor. Rector St.
(Opp. Trinity Church.)

O'Neill's,
6th Av., 20th to 21st St.

SILKS.

Japanese Silks,
27 inch, Every Shade,
49c. yd.

Black Crystal Gros de Londres,
All Silk,
58c. yd.; worth 1.00.

Black Brocaded Satins,
Latest Designs,
79c. yd.; regular price, 1.25.

6th Av., 20th to 21st St.

DRESS GOODS.

All Wool Black Fancy Weaves,
46 inches wide, Small Designs,
49c. yd.; worth 89c.

All Wool Albatross,
New Tints, for House Wear,
39c. yd.

Silk and Wool Fancy Suitings,
59c., 69c., 89c. yd.; Reduced from 95c., 1.10, 1.39.

Special Reductions in Imported Novelties.

6th Av., 20th to 21st St.

Established 1845.

Smith, Gray & Co.

Broadway, Cor. 31st St.
Third Av., Cor. 123d St.,
New-York.
Four Brooklyn Stores.

Durability is the great desideratum in a $10 or $15 Overcoat, but you want something more in a $25 or $50 Coat.

Style (that much abused word) has a distinct value here.

Not over two or three New-York clothiers put it into clothes. They're worth hunting up.

You down-town business men who are going to buy an Overcoat this week, come up to Broadway, corner 31st Street—take a cab if necessary.

Our word for it, you'll not regret either time or expense.

Our Horse Show Hat, Our Liveries, Our Stable Suits, Riding Breeches, Box Driving Coats, &c., &c., are correct in every detail.

Persian Lamb Coats.

A fashionable feature in this season's Furs.

Made of selected skins, in the newest style, with square cut collar, Directoire revers. Extreme sleeves, full skirt back,
33 and 36 inches long.

$95.00.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

Teachers' Association Incorporated.

The certificate of incorporation of the New-York Teachers' Association was filed yesterday in the office of the County Clerk. The purpose of the organization is to defend the interests of the teachers of this city, to erect a suitable building for the use of the association, and to establish a library, reading rooms, and lecture hall.

The Directors of the association are Matthew J. Elgas, Gustave Straubenmuller, Joseph A. Wade, Eugene R. Darling, Abraham K. Van Valeck, B. D. L. Sutherland, Wilbur F. Hudson, Elijah A. Howland, Henry P. O'Neil, Hugh P. O'Neil, Henry C. Litchford, Henrietta Woodman, Sarah F. Buckelew, Marietta A. Clark, Ellen F. Holly, Julia A. Birdseye, Carrie Fay Cobb, Anastasia T. Horgan, Emily A. White, and Caroline Emanuel.

Furs

Seal Skin Jackets	$185
Seal Skin Coats	250
Seal Skin Capes	165
Black Persian Jackets	85
Black Persian Coats	100
Black Persian Capes	75

of a style and fit seldom equaled.

Russian Sable Collars	145
Hud. Bay Sable Collars	100
Chinchilla Collars	85
Ermine Collars	75
Black Marten Collars	45
Black Persian Collars	35

Muffs and Boas of endless variety and at prices exceedingly low.

Furs, (Gentlemen's.)

Fur lined Coats as low as	$60
Fur lined Vests as low as	25
Fur Robes as low as	12
Driving Aprons, Axis Deer,	40
Seal Skin Caps	16
Seal Skin Gloves	12

And a large assortment of all other Gentlemen's Furs.

Fur Rugs.

Nubian Lions	$450 00
Mongolian Tigers	150 00
Royal Bengal Tigers	100 00
Corean Tigers	60 00
South Am. Leopards	7 50
Asiatic Leopards	35 00
White Leopards	55 00
Polar Bears	35 00
Black Bears	25 00
Bears Ferox	25 00
The Various Foxes	6 00

Also many rare Pelts, mounted heads and horns, and various curios.

C. G. Gunther's Sons,
FURRIERS,
184 Fifth Avenue, New-York.
EST'D A. D. 1820.

Messrs. C. G. Gunther's Sons request an inspection of their goods irrespective of any desire to purchase.

PAGES 9–12. TUESDAY, **The New-York Times.** NOV. 13, 1894. PAGES 9–12.

READING'S MANAGEMENT BAD

HOW THE RECEIVERS HAVE ADMINISTERED THEIR TRUST.

An Open Letter from Isaac L. Rice in Which Their Shortcomings Are Pointed Out—What Their Course Toward McLeod Meant—Official Returns Which Concealed the Truth—President Harris's Business Management Criticised.

An open letter on the affairs of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company has been addressed to the Hartshorne committee of security holders by Mr. Isaac L. Rice. It has been prepared in anticipation of the annual election of the company, and its main purpose is to place before the security holders a résumé of the occurrences since the last annual meeting. Since then the affairs of the company have been under searching scrutiny, both in and out of the courts.

The facts presented are contained in a pamphlet of more than forty pages. They are based on the sworn testimony taken before Master Crawford or on proceedings in the courts, on records of the company, and on documentary evidence furnished by officers of the company. There is little or no argument in the presentation, but it is a calm and dispassionate compilation of evidence of record accessible to any one who may care to investigate for himself. The pamphlet should be in the hands of every security holder of the company.

The letter begins with a recital of how Mr. McLeod, in order to secure the Presidency of the Boston and Maine Railroad, appropriated first $30,000 general mortgage bonds from the treasury of the Reading Company, and how ultimately his appropriations from this beginning ran up to the enormous total of $3,450,000 in securities. The late Anthony J. Drexel, on the presentation to him by Mr. Rice of the facts relative to these transactions, obtained Mr. McLeod's resignation, but hardly had Mr. Harris entered upon his duties as Mr. McLeod's successor before he ratified and adopted the entire transactions for the Reading Company, assuming for it the entire loss and an additional liability of $186,000 to a firm of brokers, a claim contended to be unwarranted by Mr. McLeod himself. By his course in this proceeding, Mr. Harris took the ground that a President of a company was justified in taking securities from its treasury and using them as margin in private speculations; that the company had no recourse after the Managers had approved the use of a fraction of the amount of the securities so used, and that such approval authorized a continuance of withdrawals, notwithstanding that it was obtained by misrepresentations.

Mr. Harris is arraigned for assenting to the propriety of the use of $300,000 bonds taken from the treasury, sold to Mr. McLeod, and the proceeds accounted for as an expenditure for contingent expenses. The illegal issue of $9,000,000 third preference income bonds against the provisions of the mortgage and in violation of the Constitution of Pennsylvania is another indictment against Mr. Harris, who approved the view of the late Mr. McMurtrie, counsel for the trustee of the income mortgages, that the bonds could be passed ad infinitum and ad libitum, the only limitation being that the company could not give them away. These bonds were issued secretly, and were used for the most part as security for rentals accruing under the Lehigh Valley lease and for margin on stock speculations. Mr. Harris strenuously opposed the surrender and cancellation of the bonds after Mr. Rice had exposed the wrongful manner in which they had been issued.

Notwithstanding the very clear definition of the term "net earnings," in Article IV. of the mortgages, and the explicit prohibition against placing additional fixed or other charges created subsequently to the reorganization in 1888 ahead of the income mortgages, the Lehigh Valley lease was made, and, proving unprofitable, the rental was paid out of Reading's funds, which should have been used to pay interest on prior bonds, and thus prevented default. On July 1, 1893, Mr. Harris refused to pay the interest on the general mortgage bonds, using the money he had on hand to pay the unearned Lehigh Valley dividend. By so doing he deliberately brought the property confided to his care in imminent danger of foreclosure and imperiled the very existence of the income bonds and stock. He went even further in the case of the Reading terminal bonds—a debenture obligation of 1891, secured only by the stock of the terminal company. The interest on these bonds was not only paid, but the obligation was promoted by Mr. Harris from one ranking behind the third mortgage incomes into an operating expense having priority over the first issues of the company. Furthermore, the capital reserve by the reorganization plan for betterments, equipments, &c., amounting to $10,095,080 general mortgage bonds, has been squandered in defiance of the terms of the mortgage. Mr. Rice adds that without full access to the company's books it is impossible to trace the disposition of these bonds, but he adds that $1,900,000 of them were used as an advance to the terminal company, that $300,000 was taken out of the treasury with no explanation, and with no accounting, and that $280,000 was lost in stock speculations. It is quite certain that a sum equivalent to the proceeds of the remainder was swallowed up by losses in stock speculations and on the Lehigh Valley lease. The company having been brought to the verge of destruction by the violation of the terms of the mortgages, a plan of reorganization has been proposed, and it has secured the strong advocacy of Mr. Harris. The plan has two alternatives—either disfranchisement of the stock and the payment of assessments on the part of the stockholders and income bondholders, or the extinguishment of the stock and income bonds by foreclosure. Mr. Harris favors the plan on the supposed theory that the stockholders are responsible for his acts and should be punished for them, and that the income bond holders should rightfully bear the consequences of their own apathy and neglect.

Mr. Rice devotes considerable space to Mr. Harris's statements and reports. In the report of 1893 Mr. Harris impeached Mr. McLeod's statement of the previous year that the company had earned a surplus of $3,181,486 above fixed charges, on the ground that the result was reached by an overvaluation of the coal on hand of $337,200. Some months later Mr. Little's balance sheets showed that the McLeod surplus was produced not only by means of that overvaluation, but also by the omission of $1,412,419 loss on the Lehigh Valley lease. There were other payments in the shape of advances to leased lines made, probably to enable them to pay interest which they had not earned, which should be deducted also. These facts were known to Mr. Harris on May 27, 1893, when he promulgated a plan for the rehabilitation of the company, yet not only did he refrain from making them public, but he went so far in the opposite direction as to make positive statements, the effect of which was not only to maintain the security holders in this delusion, but to further mislead and deceive them. Had the plan become effective, Mr. Harris would have been one of five voting Trustees with absolute and irresponsible control for seven years; the permanent obligations of the company would have been increased by $39,000,000; the Lehigh Valley and the Reading would have been permanently united, and the Reading would have been burdened with the purchase of the entire output of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company and of the private operators on the lines of the Lehigh Valley Railroad. But on June 10, 1893, Mr. Rice published the figures showing the losses on the Lehigh Valley lease in 1892, and contributed thereby in preventing the catastrophe which would inevitably have followed the adoption of the plan.

Mr. Harris testified on the application for the issue of receivers' certificates that the coal purchases were desirable and profitable, yet in the annual report for 1893 he says that the purchases, as a whole, were entirely unremunerative. Mr. Little's report shows that this coal cost $2.02 per ton, while the company produced its own coal for $1.58 per ton. About six weeks after Mr. Harris's examination under oath, in which he testified not only to the profitable nature of the coal purchases, but also to the great value of the Lehigh Valley lease to the Reading, an application was made by the Lehigh Valley for the abrogation of the lease, which carried with it the discontinuance of the coal purchases. The petition alleged a claim for $968,768 prior to the receivership against the Reading Coal and Iron Company, and the receivers admitted its correctness and their inability to pay it. But, notwithstanding this, the receivers did pay on the very day the averment was made, not only the entire claim in full, but a large amount in excess, for which credit was received by transferring to the Lehigh Valley Coal Company all the coal belonging to the Reading in Lehigh Valley yards, to the value of about $2,000,000. The confession of their inability to pay was part of a scheme on the part of the receivers to cause the court and the security holders to believe that the lease was terminated at the instance of the Lehigh Valley and not of the Reading, so that the large losses incurred on the lease in July, 1893, should not be disclosed. Mr. Dickson admitted before the Master that the lease was surrendered by the receivers and that the announcement of the fact was made to appear as if it had been initiated by the Lehigh Valley, because if it had been presented in its true light there might have been a decline in the market value of the Lehigh Valley shares. He also admitted that the application had been made upon a default, which had been waived. On this point Mr. Rice says:

"And thus it appeared by an admission in open court that the receivers of the Reading considered it their duty to make averments in solemn petitions to the court, not according to truth, but as the interests of the stock market required. And, strange to say, it was not the market price of the securities of the company confided to their care which imposed upon the receivers such a duty, but the market price of shares of a competing company. Nay, more, the receivers of the Reading, in the interest of that competing company, actually considered it a part of their duty to inflict a damaging blow on the credit of the Reading by falsely confessing to an inability to pay a pressing claim, entailing the compulsory cancellation of a lease of such extraordinary value that, to preserve it, these very receivers, only a few weeks previously, made default on the general mortgage bonds of the company, and brought it into imminent peril of destruction by foreclosure."

The proceedings in the State courts to compel the Directors of the company to grant an inspection of the stock lists by Mr. Rice, previous to the last election, are next dealt with in the pamphlet, and then the question of income for 1893 as shown in the annual report is taken up. The deficit for the year was given as $802,342, while Mr. Little's report, published three months later, gave it as $6,171,238. Mr. Little included in his deficit the $1,472,004 lost on stock speculations, the $186,000 liability to stockholders, and the $1,374,252 lost on the Lehigh Valley lease, all of which the receivers had omitted. There were further losses of $2,718,290, made by the Coal and Iron Company, which were dragged into the light of day by Mr. Little.

Mr. Harris's business management next receives attention. His retention of the Lehigh Valley, after the Jersey Central had withdrawn from the combination, at the cost of default on Reading's interest, is characterized as an act of folly; the continuance of the coal purchases as preposterous. The Welsh plan of rehabilitation was based on both these things, and, had it succeeded, Reading would be a hopeless wreck, fit only for disintegration and destruction. It was advocated by Mr. Harris, with a zeal that did not stop at misleading statements, but was promoted by him and his co-receivers with the trust funds confided to them.

A letter written by Mr. Harris is quoted to show that, in his opinion, Reading has lived, and does now live, only by the charity of its competitors, and that, when it is exhausted, they can easily and rapidly finish it out of existence. Mr. Rice shows, however, that Mr. Harris, in his letter, does not state actual results. If he had done so, it would not have been possible for him to give even a semblance of justification to his plea that the cause of Reading's downfall lies purely in its own weakness, against which the able and conservative management, which he contends it has always had, could not avail.

DEMURRERS FOR THE POLICE CAPTAINS.

The Cases of Stephenson, Doherty, and Schmittberger in Court.

The cases of the People against ex-Police Captains John T. Stephenson, formerly of the Leonard Street Station; Michael Doherty, formerly of the Fifth Street Station, and Max F. Schmittberger, formerly of the steamboat squad, now of the Nineteenth Precinct, were called for trial yesterday before Justice Ingraham, sitting in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, in the new Criminal Courts Building.

It will be recalled that these policemen were indicted for bribery some time ago, and when first arraigned, all pleaded not guilty, as already told in The New-York Times.

District Attorney Fellows evidently intended to try the cases, as he attended court early yesterday, and had with him his assistants, Messrs. Wellman, Lindsay, and Battle.

Defendant ex-Capt. John T. Stephenson was in attendance with his attorney, John Vincent, and Ira Shafer as counsel. Capt. Schmittberger was present with William F. Howe, his counsel, and Herman Fromme, of Fromme Brothers, appeared for ex-Capt. Doherty, who was absent.

Lawyer Vincent responded for his client and said that the defendant wished to withdraw his former plea of not guilty and interpose a demurrer to the indictment.

Justice Ingraham granted the request, and the argument will be made to-morrow.

In the case of ex-Capt. Doherty, Mr. Fromme, his counsel, stated that the policeman was absent, because, as the lawyer understood, the last indictments that had been found suspended the former ones, and of the last indictments the defendant had received no notice.

"Proper notice was given," said Col. Fellows.

"Nothing was received until this morning," replied Mr. Fromme.

Justice Ingraham then said: "Well, you're notified now."

Mr. Fromme asked for a week within which to submit a demurrer and prepare for argument.

Justice Ingraham compelled him to put in his demurrer yesterday, and said he must be ready to argue it to-day.

Col. Fellows announced that he was ready to proceed with the case against Capt. Schmittberger. Mr. Howe called the Captain forward, and addressing the court, said:

"The defendant, by my advice, declines to plead, and I now file a demurrer against the indictment as found."

Because of Mr. Howe's engagement in a case for which a jury was then being selected, the argument of the demurrer was set down for Friday. If Mr. Howe be still engaged in the trial on Friday, the argument will be heard next Monday.

As soon as the demurrers are disposed of, the cases will be set down for trial on days to be agreed upon.

The demurrers are in the usual form, and state that the indictments do not furnish facts sufficient to constitute a crime.

AN AERONAUT IN THE ARMY.

Ivy Baldwin to Teach the Soldiers About Ascents in Balloons.

DENVER, Col., Nov. 12.—Ivy Baldwin, the aeronaut, has joined the army, under the direction of Capt. Glassford of the War Balloon and Signal Corps. He was admitted yesterday, and will be placed at Fort Logan, where he will have charge of the balloon equipment and the construction of a plant for gas generation. As soon as the plant is completed and in operation, captive ascents and practice will be had.

Baldwin is twenty-eight years of age and one of the most perfect specimens of physical manhood ever examined for admission to the army. He has had thirteen years' experience as an aeronaut and has never met with an accident. It is proposed to familiarize the army with practical ballooning by sending the balloon and steel storage tubes, filled with compressed gas, to the different army posts when the plant is in operation at Fort Logan.

Flower Show by the Farmers' Club.

The Autumn Flower Show of the Farmers' Club of the American Institute will be held to-day and to-morrow at 111 to 115 West Thirty-eighth Street, between Broadway and Sixth Avenue, from 1 to 10 o'clock P. M.

There will be displays of chrysanthemums, carnations, roses, and new and rare ornamental plants.

The show will be held under the direction of Allen S. Heath, Thomas L. Harris, and Thomas B. Briggs, Committee on Agriculture, and F. M. Hexamer, President of the club.

The monthly meeting of the club will be held to-day at 2 o'clock, when W. A. Manda, John May, and others will deliver addresses on chrysanthemum culture. These talks on chrysanthemums should prove interesting, as the speakers have had very successful experiences in their culture.

JUSTICE DIVVER IS IN HIDING

LEXOW OFFICERS HAVE BEEN SEEKING HIM FOR A MONTH.

He Can Give the Senate Investigation Committee, It Is Alleged, Some Startling Facts Affecting Men High in Office—According to Report He Was Closely Associated with the Police in Wrongdoing—The "Green Goods" Entanglement.

Patrick Divver is in hiding to escape the subpoena servers of the Lexow committee. This fact came out yesterday in the district where the eminent Tammany Police Justice was formerly the king.

It was learned that the Lexow officers have been trying to get at Divver for more than a month.

Divver probably fears the officers, for no man, it is alleged, could tell as much about police blackmail and protection to "crooks" and other evildoers as he. Mr. Goff and his associates have been informed of facts relating to Divver that will, the charge is made, strike higher than anything yet reached by the Senate investigation.

Not alone has information been secured that will affect Divver more than anything revealed so far, but it will also carry down men who have so far escaped notice.

Divver's great power in Tammany Hall was largely due, not to the fact that he had the "banner" district, but that he was until late years the closest man in the city to the Mulberry Street "Headquarters." When the Police Justice of to-day first started in to make fame and money in the Second District he cultivated the friendship of the Captain then in charge of the Oak Street Station. This friendship grew at such a rate that, according to reports, Divver became the collecting agent for his police friend of the blackmail levied on the disorderly houses in the precinct, on the "green-goods" men, and the other violators of the law who had to pay tribute to secure immunity from arrest.

This would give him a great power in the district, as he could control absolutely the vicious elements with the aid of his police friends. On Election Day the district was practically in his hands. He and his heelers might do as they pleased at the polls without any fear of interference by the police—in fact, they could rely on the policemen as their most active aids. It was this state of things that probably begot the recklessness in ballot-box stuffing on the part of Divver's heelers, which, when the police protection was withdrawn, landed them in the penitentiary.

The Justice's followers had become so accustomed to doing as they pleased in the way of doctoring returns in election that they simply fell into old ways in 1893, without realizing that the influence once so potent no longer existed at the Mulberry Street "Headquarters." Supt. Byrnes did not recognize any "pull."

At all former times when trouble threatened, Divver was able to get behind his backer in Mulberry Street. The connection established in the Fourth Precinct had been cemented higher up later on. It proved so efficient, according to report, that it served to keep him from being turned out of the Tammany leadership in 1889.

The powers in Tammany had for some time looked upon him as a dangerous man, and feared that his methods being made public as they have since been, would injure the entire organization. So it was decided he must get out, the story goes. As a last resort Divver brought in his influence with the police. He was permitted to keep his place, and after a period in spite of the pronounced opposition of some of the men in Tammany, he was given the Police Justiceship, which he now holds to the shame and disgrace of New-York City.

One thing that the Lexow committee is expected to bring out, and because of which Mr. Goff and his associates are particularly anxious to lay hold of the Police Justice, is that Divver's relations with the "green-goods" men can be brought down much closer than the periods heretofore established, when he was the alleged custodian of the "bank roll."

It is asserted that his connection with the thieves lasted almost up to the very time of his appointment to the police bench. When the operations of the gang became so notorious that it was not prudent to let them continue to make their home at the Park Row place, their headquarters were transferred to a saloon on Oak Street, almost in the shadow of the Oak Street Police Station. In this saloon Divver, it is alleged, always had a controlling interest until after his appointment as a Police Justice.

The man in charge of the saloon under Divver, and who ran it during all the time when the "green-goods" men worked from that point, is now employed in one of the departments. He is a poor man, none of the profits having been permitted to go into his pockets, apparently. The saloon was afterward transferred to his bartender, and is now owned by an Italian.

As further evidence of Divver's friendship with the "green-goods" men up to the very time almost when he was made a Justice by Mayor Grant this story is told:

In the Summer of 1889 Divver had as a guest during the entire season at his country place, in Cedarhurst, a man who was introduced to all callers as "Mr. Jones." This man lived in the Cedarhurst place almost the entire Summer, having with him a boy of four or five years who, he said, was his son.

Among those who called on Justice Divver, then plain Mr., there were some who had met the stranger before, under the name of "Mr. Parmly."

It is now asserted that this stranger was both "Mr. Parmly" and "Mr. Jones," being no other than Edward Parmly Jones, the chief of the "green-goods" gang. Jones had lost his wife by death during the Winter preceding his appearance as a guest in the Divver Summer establishment.

All these facts, and many that are still more interesting, it is said will be brought out when the Lexow committee meets again. If, in the meantime, Divver has not been found, other witnesses to prove them will probably be called.

Where Divver is keeping himself is still a mystery. It is pretty certain that he has kept most carefully away from his house, at 7 Madison Street. All inquirers there yesterday were told that he was "in the city," but that he was "not at home."

In the meantime the talk concerning proceedings for Divver's removal by the Court of Common Pleas is growing stronger. As soon as the necessary five signatures of citizen taxpayers to the petition to Chief Judge Daly are secured, the machinery to vacate Divver's office will be started.

To Consider the 1895 Budget.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment will take up the final consideration of the city budget for 1895 in about two weeks.

This is the budget with which Mayor Strong will have to defray the expenses of the Municipal Government in the first year of his administration. It will be made by the Tammany officials.

The suggestion has been made that the Mayor-elect should be invited to sit with the Board of Estimate during its sessions, and to make such recommendations as he may see fit. Last year, after Ashbel P. Fitch was elected Controller, to succeed Theodore W. Myers, he was invited to sit with the board, and ascertain its methods of doing business.

Mayor Gilroy will probably go away for a short vacation trip Friday and remain until Monday or Tuesday.

No Greater Privileges for Hackmen.

Mayor Gilroy gave a public hearing yesterday on the ordinance giving all hackmen the privilege of keeping their hacks on street corners from 4 P. M. until 6 A. M., instead of from 10 P. M. until 6 A. M., as at present.

George J. McDermott, counsel for the Hack Owners' Association, asked the Mayor to approve the ordinance. S. W. Mason and W. H. Seaich, cab owners, objected to the approval. Mr. Seaich said he had paid hotel keepers about $14,000 a year for the privilege of keeping his cabs in front of the hotels and on the corners near the hotels. If signed, the ordinance would rob him of the rights he had paid for.

The Mayor announced that unless the ordinance was withdrawn he would veto it. Mr. McDermott consented to its withdrawal.

ALL AT SEA ABOUT REORGANIZATION.

Tammany Men in a Quandary and Casting About for a Leader.

Some of the older men in Tammany Hall are indignant because no effort has yet been made to call the General Committee of the organization together, to ascertain what can be done in aid of the defeated braves.

It is argued that no one who can raise a hand will do so; that a spirit of lethargy has hold of all who have a voice that might influence matters in the slightest degree; that the old Wigwam is leaderless and purposeless at present, and that there are no signs of returning activity.

It is true that within the past few days certain of the young men with good reputations in the organization have had it suggested to them that it would be a good plan to take some action, but they are modest, besides being of the opinion that the older heads should take some of the responsibilities of reorganization upon their shoulders.

On the other side of the question, the claim is made that it would be utterly useless to attempt a reorganization at this time, that nothing could be accomplished by it, that there is scarcely anything to be fought for except Register and County Clerk for the next three years, and that, moreover, any reorganization to be attempted before the Board of Aldermen coming into office after Jan. 1 reapportions the city Assembly districts would be a waste of time and useless.

At present there are thirty Assembly districts in the city. Under the Assembly reapportionment that is provided for by the new Constitution there will be thirty-five city Assembly districts. The Executive Committee of Tammany Hall is made up of representatives of the various Assembly districts, and, as the reorganization must necessarily affect that committee's make-up very materially, it is easy to see that there is good reason for the view that it is just as well for Tammany to postpone any effort at reorganization until the reapportionment of the Republican Board of Aldermen gives those who want to reconstruct the old machine something to work upon.

A reporter for The New-York Times called upon Richard Croker, at his real estate office, 111 Broadway, yesterday, and asked him for his views on reorganization. He absolutely refused to talk, saying that he was out of politics, and would not be drawn into it again.

Ex-Mayor Grant is the man to whom most of the Tammany followers have been looking for suggestions of reorganization since the election. A reporter for The New-York Times tried to get his views yesterday, but he also declined to talk upon the subject.

No one appears to be ready to undertake the task of rehabilitating the Tiger. Mayor Gilroy declares that he proposes to go out of politics. Henry D. Purroy, while admitting that reorganization is a great necessity, declares that nothing could induce him to become the leader of the organization.

BISHOPS ADOPT A POLICY.

Five Rules for Home and Foreign Missions—Money for Home Missions.

The Methodist Missionary Committee continued its sessions yesterday in the Hanson Place Methodist Church, Brooklyn, with Bishop Foss of Philadelphia in the chair. Consideration of appropriations for foreign missions was continued during the morning, India taking up a large share of the time. Bishop Thoburn, who has spent thirty-six years in India, spoke at length of his missionary labors.

The afternoon session began with a spirited discussion on the place of meeting for next year. Denver had been decided upon, but the friends of Detroit tried to have the question reconsidered in their favor. When finally a vote was taken it was a tie, and the Chairman decided to leave the matter as it was, and meet next year in Denver.

Secretary Carroll read the report of his committee to determine a policy for the purpose of making appropriations for domestic missions. The committee made six suggestions, of which the following five were accepted:

That the largest possible appropriation be made for work among the foreign population of our cities consistent with the general interest of the society.

That the mission work among the English-speaking people of city and county districts in the older conferences be left to the care of city mission and conference societies.

That no appeals for support of city mission work and conference missionary societies care be taken not to diminish the collections for the missionary society.

That no appropriations be made to the stronger conferences for missions to English-speaking people, except in extraordinary cases.

That the General Conference be memorialized to make such change in the constitution of the missionary society and in the Discipline as will allow appropriations for work in cities to be administered by local societies for city mission work.

The sixth suggestion was referred to the representatives of the General Conference districts, to be reported back next year. It was:

That appropriations by the General Missionary Committee for English-speaking work would be conditioned on the relation which the amount raised by the conferences concerned bears to their equitable apportionment.

Appropriations for the various conferences in the United States were then considered. Colorado is to receive $9,500; California, $3,112, of which $500 is for Van Ness Avenue Church, at the disposal of the resident Bishop, and $1,000 for new work; Columbia River, $6,500; Oregon, $3,000, and Puget Sound, $6,000.

Dr. Storrs, President of the American Board of Foreign Missions, made a short address, as did also Bishop Thoburn.

THE SEVENTY STILL AFTER SHEEHAN.

Indictments Against Him and Others for Election Frauds Expected Soon.

Joseph Larocque, Chairman of the Committee of Seventy, and W. Travers Jerome, who has been retained by the committee to prosecute persons charged with election frauds, called on District Attorney Fellows yesterday.

The interview between Mr. Larocque and Col. Fellows lasted nearly an hour, but that with Mr. Jerome was brief.

The appearance of both these gentlemen at the office of the District Attorney gave rise to the report that the case of Police Commissioner John C. Sheehan, who, it is charged, improperly and illegally interfered with election officers at the polls in the Thirteenth Assembly District, of which he is the Tammany Hall leader, by ordering them not to give out the official ballots for the constitutional amendments unless voters asked for them, would be immediately brought to the notice of the Grand Jury, and that an indictment would speedily follow.

According to the information given out at the District Attorney's office, the case of Commissioner Sheehan was not laid before the Grand Jury yesterday. The visits of Mr. Larocque and Mr. Jerome, it was said, had reference to the prosecution for election frauds generally, and not to the case of Commissioner Sheehan.

Mr. Jerome was politely reticent when asked about his visit to the District Attorney. He said to a reporter for The New-York Times that he would not talk about the election cases at this time, but he denied that his call on Col. Fellows had particular reference to the prosecution of Commissioner Sheehan.

There is no doubt, however, that Mr. Jerome is engaged in collecting testimony bearing on the case of Sheehan, as well as those of all others who are charged with violations of the election law, and when the testimony is in proper shape the witnesses will be summoned before the Grand Jury, and indictments will doubtless follow in quick order.

Two Large Contracts with Japan.

TACOMA, Washington, Nov. 12.—An agent for a syndicate of Chicago firms has secured two large contracts in Japan. One goes to Armour & Co., and is for canned corned beef for the Japanese Army. The other is for cast-iron pipe, worth $370,000, to be used in extending the Tokio water works. The pipe will be made in Alabama and sent here for shipment. The American firm met the competition of English, French, and Belgian bidders. The Chicago syndicate was organized just after the World's Fair, as a result of the expressed desire of the Japanese Commissioner to stimulate trade with America.

EARLY SEEKERS AFTER OFFICE

MR. STRONG FINDS MANY APPLICATIONS AWAITING HIM.

The Mayor-Elect Returns from a Brief Rest in Good Condition—Confidential Positions Within His Gift Most Sought After—More Talk About Resignations by Tammany Office Holders—Republicans Forgetting the Non-Partisan Platform.

Mayor-elect William L. Strong returned to this city from Philadelphia yesterday morning. He said he had enjoyed his brief rest and was feeling in good condition.

When Mr. Strong reached the Central National Bank, of which he is President, he found a large pile of letters awaiting him.

Many of these letters were applications for positions and indorsements of men who would be glad to serve the city in public office, by grace of the Mayor's appointment.

There are many applications for those positions within the gift of the Mayor which are of a confidential nature. The other places, which may or may not be vacant, according as the Legislature gives the Mayor power of removal, are not so much sought after.

Stories are current that many of the Tammany officials now in important places in the Municipal Government will resign soon after Mr. Strong assumes the duties of his office, and thus prevent any embarrassment to the new administration, even if the Legislature does not pass a "power of removal" bill. Just how widespread is this sudden willingness on the part of Tammany officials to give up a job before they are compelled to do so is not apparent, and some persons who are fairly well acquainted with Tammany and its men are disposed to look at all this talk as "wind" pure and simple.

The Tammany man has not been in the habit of giving up anything in the shape of office until he has been compelled to do so, and it is said by experts to be as easily for a leopard to change his spots as for the Tiger to change his stripes.

Some officials, who talk as if it were settled that there will be a flood of resignations as soon as Mr. Strong takes the Mayor's chair, speak in condescending terms of a willingness to remain long enough to help the new Mayor get all the departments into full running order before they sever their connection with the offices in which they have been thriving.

No very general alarm has yet been expressed by those who supported Mr. Strong lest there might be such a clearing out as would cause a cessation of business in any single branch of the Municipal Government while new men were becoming familiar with the duties.

It is conceded by those who favor a "power of removal" bill that some time must necessarily elapse before Mayor Strong avails himself of its provisions in some of the departments. It is this that has led some who have discussed the "clean sweep" to commend that provision of the bill which was before the Legislature last Winter giving the Mayor ninety days in which to remove the heads of departments.

One thing will strike the average observer, namely, that some of the Republicans are beginning to forget the Committee of Seventy's platform, which called for a non-partisan administration. Republican applicants and aspirants are as thick as they possibly could be if Mr. Strong had behind him only the backing of a Republican plurality.

Job E. Hedges, who was Gen. Anson G. McCook's assistant during the Strong campaign, is named by his Republican friends for some position in the District Attorney's office.

William Leary's friends are looking after a place for him, while he is in the South resting from the strain of managing Congressman Lemuel Ely Quigg's campaign.

Jacob Hess, one of the Subway Commissioners, is after a reappointment. All these are Republicans.

There is a great deal of guessing as to whose recommendations will be given weight by the new Mayor. The old-time Republican machine does not yet know whether it will have influence or not, but the old leaders are in the field to find out for themselves. Some of them are a little displeased because the Committee of Seventy is to continue its existence for an indefinite period.

Mr. Strong expects to go to Boston this week to remain until about Thanksgiving.

Mr. Strong said yesterday that he had not determined whom he would appoint to any of the positions which he has to fill, nor had he yet given serious consideration to the subject.

GEN. McCOOK AND SECRETARYSHIPS.

He Can Serve Mayor Strong a Year Before the Federal Senate Calls Him.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Mayor-elect Strong of New-York has no reason to fear that if he should select Gen. Anson G. McCook to be his private secretary he would be deprived of the General's services inside of a year.

The United States Senate will not be reorganized by the Republicans for a year at least, and it will not be necessary for Gen. McCook to remove to Washington prior to December, 1895.

It is taken for granted here that the General will be selected by the Republicans to fill his old position of Secretary of the Senate. In his ten years' connection with that honorable and responsible place, Gen. McCook became extremely popular, not only with the members of the Senate, but with the newspaper correspondents, to whom he was ever willing to render assistance. No other name has been mentioned in connection with the post since the late Republican victory, and it is not likely that any other will be mentioned.

Gen. McCook will find upon his return to the Capitol that his successor, Gen. Cox of North Carolina, has made many improvements in the Secretary's Office. The private room has been freshened and refurnished, and the position of the desks and cases changed; and it is the general opinion that in the work of renovation, Gen. Cox has displayed excellent taste.

In the old days, Gen. McCook was almost sure to direct the attention of his guests to the magnificent view of the Capitol dome obtainable from the north windows of his private room. To enjoy the view one was obliged to go behind the General's desk. Gen. Cox's rearrangement of the office furniture makes it far easier to study the graceful lines of the dome, and Gen. McCook will doubtless wonder why he did not make the change himself when he sees what a great improvement has been wrought.

In the meantime he may stand for a year or so as a buffer between Col. Strong and anxious place hunters in New-York, secure in the knowledge that his old place here is about as desirable as any that is available, and that his chances of occupying it again are exceedingly good.

Verdict Against Jacob Finelite.

The sealed verdict returned late Friday night, in the City Court, in the suit of Hamerslough Brothers against Jacob Finelite, to recover upon a note for $567, was opened in Part I. of the City Court yesterday by Justice Conlan.

The jury awards the plaintiffs judgment for $615.78, which includes interest and costs. Justice Conlan granted a delay of execution for thirty days, and allowed sixty days for counsel to prepare a case for appeal.

The suit was a test one, being brought upon one of a series of notes aggregating $130,000. The note was given, with others, to the plaintiffs by the firm of A. H. King & Co., which was, until its failure in June, 1893, the retail branch of Cohen, Ball & Co. Finelite is the son-in-law of Mr. Ball. After the failure of King & Co. it is claimed that Finelite indorsed his father-in-law's notes for $130,000. Finlite said that if he had signed them it was when he was of unsound mind, as the result of a carriage accident.

Started in Her Second Century.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Nov. 12.—Mary Ann Westrip, aged 102 years, died here to-night. She walked to St. Joseph's Church and back, a distance of two miles, a week ago. She was born in County Tipperary, Ireland. Two of her fourteen children survive her.

AVERY COLLECTION OF HADEN'S WORKS.

Remarkably Fine States of Etchings at the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

In the new wing of the Metropolitan Museum of Art is a gallery wherein are to be exhibited, from time to time, examples of the best work of etchers and engravers of all periods. In this room may be seen the entire collection of Sir Francis Seymour Haden's works formed by Mr. Samuel P. Avery.

When Mr. Haden came to this country several years ago he was elected an honorary Fellow of the museum. This collection of his works contains 192 different subjects, as described in the catalogues made by Burty and Drake, but it contains, also, various trials and states of these subjects, carrying the number up to 281. Then there are impressions of eight other plates, which are unique. Then there are various portraits of Mr. Haden, etched by Flameng, Legros, Herkomer, Strang, Sherborn, and others, and an original water-color drawing which was formerly in the Burty collection, making the total number of items 296.

Mr. Avery, while he was an engraver and before his first visit to Europe in 1867, possessed a copy of the 180 completed sets of 25 etchings in "Etudes à l'Eau-Forte," edited in 1865-6 by Burty. Since then he has never lost an opportunity to acquire the choicest impressions of Mr. Haden's works. He obtained them from Mr. Burty and from other French collectors and artists to whom Mr. Haden had presented them. He bought them, also, at the auction sales of the Burty, Jacquemart, Gaucherel, and Sir William Drake collections.

Mr. Haden himself, for twenty years a friend of Mr. Avery, gave his care and interest to the formation of this collection. There are missing only the following Drake numbers: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, "only one impression and plates lost"; 31, "not bitten"; 32, "sketched on the plate, not bitten in"; 41, "plate was destroyed after two or three proofs taken"; 60, "unique impression, plate destroyed"; 77, "; 98, "a single impression only"; 98, "one impression only"; 106, "two impressions only"; 173, (?.) As described by Drake, they are unimportant.

After the issue of the Drake catalogue, in 1880, Mr. Haden printed other subjects, bearing earlier or later dates. These, numbered from 185 to 199, have been added to the list of Mr. Haden's works described by M. Henri Beraldi in "Les Graveurs du XIXe Siècle," Paris, 1889. These examples are in this collection. In addition are Lots A, B, C, D, E, and F, and variations of Nos. 28 and 53 are proofs from plates not otherwise known to exist.

In the same room are impressions of the twelve progressive states of the fine large etching by Bracquemond, from the famous painting "La Rixe," by Meissonier, which is the property of the Queen of England. Some of these impressions have been retouched by the painter, either to correct the drawing or to make it more effective. The finished state, on parchment, has its "remarque" etched by Meissonier. The etcher has added a proof of the crown and monogram of Queen Victoria, which was printed only for her special copy. No student or lover of etching should fail to pay a long visit to this collection.

PRAISE FOR BRAVE SOLDIERS.

An Army Order Giving the Names of Men Who Have Earned It.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—A general order was issued to-day by Adjt. Gen. Ruggles giving the names of the following officers and enlisted men who, during the past year, have distinguished themselves by specially meritorious acts or conduct in service;

Second Lieut. Frank D. Webster, Sixth Infantry, and Privates Denis Barry, John Buerger, Denis Guiney, Leroy S. Hotchkiss, and Charles F. Rodenstein, Company A, Sixth Infantry, for heroic conduct in rescuing at the risk of their lives an employe of the Lighthouse Service and his wife from drowning in New-York Bay.

First Sergt. Patrick Kaine, Company D, Third Infantry, for heroic conduct in rescuing at the risk of his life a comrade from drowning in Leech Lake, Minn.

Sergt. William Chambers, Company D, Twenty-fifth Infantry. In the arrest of an Indian deserter and in resisting and defeating an attempt made at night and from ambush to rescue the prisoner, he displayed a great coolness and bravery at the Tongue River Agency, Montana.

Corps. Jacob Tolin and August Arnold, Troop B, Third Cavalry, for coolness, judgment, and admirable discretion in maintaining order while in charge of the booth during the land registry at Orlando and Stillwater, Oklahoma.

Private John McVay, Troop F, Second Cavalry, for heroic conduct in rescuing at the peril of his life a comrade from drowning in the Missouri River opposite Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

Private Calvin Kimblern, Company D, Twenty-fifth Infantry, for promptness, perseverance, and rapidity in the pursuit and capture, after a desperate struggle, of a deserter at Sheridan, Wyoming, and for endurance in the long ride from Fort Custer, Montana, to Sheridan, Wyoming.

Private Frank Bell, Troop A, Seventh Cavalry, for courage and determination in saving at the risk of his life the Post Exchange Building at Fort Riley, Kansas, from destruction by fire.

First Lieut. Charles P. Elliott, Fourth Cavalry; First Sergt. Alexander Smart, Troop E; Sergt. Guy Norton, Troop G, and Private Engelbrekt Norlin, Troop E, Fourth Cavalry, for the skill, courage, fortitude, and energy displayed in their voluntary search for and rescue of a party of civilians lost in the Bitter Root Mountains, Idaho.

HE WAS FORCED TO MARRY, HE SAYS.

M. F. Delaney's Answer to His Wife's Suit for Separation.

Mrs. Carrie W. Delaney of 1,493 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, has begun a suit for separation from her husband, Michael F. Delaney, of Hill & Delaney of 182 Franklin Street, New-York. She alleges that she was married Feb. 2 last, and that her husband deserted her in April.

Mr. Delaney, in his answer, asserts that he was forced to marry the woman. He says she asked him to marry her, and he refused. He was visited on Feb. 2, he says, by the woman now his wife, her brother-in-law, G. F. Stringer, and his wife. Mr. Stringer, he says, called him out of the store, invited him to go to a wedding, and said:

"Come, now; don't make any fuss over the matter. Be a man, and don't play the baby. You must marry this girl."

Delaney said he would not marry her, and Stringer replied, it is alleged: "No, you are already engaged to be married to another girl, and if we let you go now, what is to prevent your going off and marrying her? You must settle this thing right here, and it must be done to-night. I have spent the whole day on this mat

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

EARLY STRENGTH FOLLOWED BY A DECLINE IN STOCKS.

The London Market Lower on Manipulations from This Side—Sharp Decline in Sugar on Enormous Transactions Induces Weakness Elsewhere—Some Activity in the Grangers, but General List Dull—Suspicious Strength in Atchison Issues.

Irregularity was the feature of yesterday's stock market. In the early trading prices were higher, but London was a free seller and before noon the advance was checked. Sugar, which sold at 96½ in the first hour, declined to 92¾ in the late trading, on sales of more than 110,000 shares. The weakness influenced the remainder of the market.

The tone of the London market was attributed to manipulation from this side, which included an "official" announcement sent by cable to the effect that the reported intention of the Government to make a bond issue was without foundation. The selling which resulted found an absence of buyers here, except at concessions, and, as the short interest has been pretty well covered up within recent days, support was lacking. The trading, except in a few specialties, was not active, and at the close of business the general list was only fractionally lower than on Saturday.

The movement in Sugar attracted most attention. The insiders certainly did not oppose the decline, and it is questionable if they did not assist it. The outlook for favors from Congress is not as good as it was before election, inasmuch as it is pretty well understood that the Republicans will be given an opportunity at the coming session to vote as they have talked in the recent campaign. If they do so it is quite certain that the Sugar Trust's enormous profits will be cut down to reasonable returns on its investment. In the meantime outsiders will not be overanxious to continue to hold the stock. Although the stock broke nearly 4 points, its net loss was only 1. There was not much done in the other industrials, but they were as a rule lower. Cordage lost 1¾ points.

Among the railway stocks the Grangers showed the greatest activity, and their final prices were from ½ to ¾ lower than on Saturday. There was very little done in the coal stocks. Jersey Central was strong in the morning, but subsequently dropped a couple of points, and closed only ⅝ higher. Atchison was strong in the afternoon, after abstracts of Mr. Little's report on the property had been published. The Atchison bonds were also particularly strong, so much so that the suspicion arose that certain insiders who had sold them short last Summer when the irregularities in the accounts of the company were first announced were covering. Mr. Little's report is bad enough, but it is no worse than had been anticipated. There was a small amount of trading in Louisville and Nashville and Manhattan at lower prices, while Northern Pacific preferred, on sales of about 1,500 shares, dropped 1¼ points.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market continued easy. Call loans were made at 1 per cent. throughout the day.

Time money was freely offered, but the demand was light. Rates were 1 per cent. for thirty days, 2 per cent. for sixty days to four months, and 2½@3 per cent. for five to eight months.

Commercial paper was in good demand, but the securities were close. Rates were 2½@3 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3@3¾ per cent. for high-grade single names, and 4½ per cent for others.

Call money in London was quoted at ⅝ per cent., short and three months' bills at ⅝@¾ per cent.

The Clearing House exchanges were $80,577,911, and balances $5,817,347. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $567,393.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was slightly easier. The posted rates for sterling were unchanged at $4.87 for sixty-day bills and $4.88 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.86¾@$4.86½ for sixty-day bills, $4.87@$4.87½ for demand, $4.87½@$4.87¾ for cable transfers, and $4.85 for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 6.16⅞ for long and 5.15⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 95⅝ and 95⅝, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: New-Orleans—Commercial, 100 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 3-16 discount; selling, 1-16 premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-10 discount; selling, par. San Francisco—Sight, 7½c; telegraphic, 12½c. Boston—5@8c discount. Chicago—Par. St. Louis—Par.

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

Notwithstanding the irregularity in stocks, there was no evidence of weakness in the bond market. On the contrary, the business done was large and prices were strong. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Col. Mid. 1st....2 | Ohio South. gen....1½
Pt. W. & D. C. 1st..1⅞ | Ohio South. 1st....1½
Kan. Pac. cn....1 | Peo., D. & Ev. 2d...1
M., L. S. & W. 1st M.2 | St. P. 1st, 8o. Minn..1
Nor. Pac. col. tr. nts.1 | Tenn. C. & I. 1st R..1⅛
Northwest. gold R..1¾ | U. Pac. ext. s. f. 8s..1

DECLINED.

B.,C.R. & N.col. tr.5s.1 | U. Pac., L. & C. 1st..3
Erie 2d cn. cts.....1¼

Government bonds were lower. The 4s and 5s each declined ¾. The only sale on call was $1,000 5s registered at 119. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, 1891, r.	96		Cur. 6s, '97..107		
4s, r.	114½	115¼	Cur. 6s, '98..110		
4s, c.	114½	115½	Cur. 6s, '99..113		
5s, r.	118½	119½	Cher. 4s, '96.103¾		
5s, c.	118½	119½	Cher. 4s, '97.104½		
Cur. 6s, '95.101			Cher. 4s, '98.105¾		
Cur. 6s, '96..104			Cher. 4s, '99.106¼		

In State securities $98,000 Virginia funded 2-3s of 1991 sold at 59@59½.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	200	Leather M'f'ct'rs	180
American Exchange	152	Lincoln National	525
Broadway	238	Market & Fulton	219
Butchers & Drovers'	167	Mechanics'	185
Central National	122	Mech. & Traders'	145
Chase National	450	Mercantile	170
Chatham	360	Merchants'	135
Chemical	4200	Merchants' Ex.	110
City	425	Metropolitan	2
Citizens'	137	Metropolis	400
Columbia	200	Nassau	162
Commerce	179	New-York	232
Continental	270	New-York County	520
Corn Exchange	280	N. Y. National Ex.	105
Deposit	14	Ninth National	118
East River	140	Nineteenth Ward	125
Eleventh Ward	200	Oriental	230
Fifth Avenue	2000	Pacific	175
First National	2500	Park	280
First Nat. of S. I.	114	People's	270
Fourteenth Street	170	Phenix	118
Fourth National	190	Republic	157
Gallatin National	300	Seaboard National	170
German American	116	Second National	300
Germania	325	Seventh National	120
Greenwich	150	Shoe & Leather	110
Hanover	305	Southern National	167½
Hudson River	150	Third National	105
Imp. & Traders'	530	United States Nat.	180
Irving	140	Western National	110

THE LONDON MARKET.

American railway securities were irregular but generally higher in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Lake Shore, 2½, to 140½; Northern Pacific preferred, ½, to 19⅝; Illinois Central, ½, to 94¾; Erie, ⅛, to 14⅞, and Union Pacific, ⅛, to 13⅞. Declined—St. Paul, ⅜, to 64⅞; Atchison, ⅛, to 5¾, and Kansas and Texas, ⅛, to 14⅞. Reading sold at 9¼. Louisville and Nashville at 57½, Canadian Pacific at 63⅞, Wabash preferred at 45½, and Ontario and Western at 16¾. British consols were firm at 102 5-16 for both money and the account.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Adams Express	145	145	145	145	143	146	10
American Cotton Oil	29¼	29⅝	28¼	28½	28½	29	1,160
American Cotton Oil pf	76½	76½	76	76	75½	77	557
American Express	115	115	115	115	113	116	4
*American Sugar Refining	94	96½	92¾	93	93	93⅛	110,151
American Sugar Refining pf	95¼	96	95	95	95	96½	1,500
*American Tel. & Cable Co	91	91	91	91	90	92	39
American Tobacco	102	102½	102	102½	102¼	102½	1,064
American Tobacco pf	109¼	109¾	109¼	109¾	108	109	20
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	5¾	5⅞	5⅝	5¾	5½	5⅝	5,460
Baltimore & Ohio	70	70	70	70	69	70	150
Bay State Gas	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	2⅝	2¾	200
Canada Southern	28	28	27	27	26¾	27½	1,050
Chesapeake & Ohio	52¾	52¾	52	52	52	52½	1,660
Chicago Gas	19⅞	19⅞	19½	19½	19½	19¾	1,600
Chicago & Northwestern	103¾	104¼	103¼	103¾	103¼	103½	11,975
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	76¼	76⅝	75¾	75¾	75½	76½	6,045
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	39⅜	39⅜	38¾	39	38½	39	26,243
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf	63½	63¾	62⅜	63⅛	63½	63¼	1,000
Chicago, Rock Isl. & Pacific	121	121	121	121	120½	121½	24,795
Colorado Fuel & Iron	65¼	65½	64½	64¾	64¼	64⅞	150
Consolidated Gas Co	26	26½	26	26½			6,928
Delaware & Hudson	125	125	124½	124½	123	124½	332
Delaware, Lack. & Western	128	128½	127½	127½	127½	127⅝	1,542
Denver & Rio Grande pf	160½	160½	160¼	160¾	160¼	161½	350
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge	37⅛	37⅛	36½	36⅝	36⅜	36⅝	650
Distilling & Cattle Feeding	6	6	6	6	5½	6½	200
E. T., Va. & Ga. cts., all pd.	10¼	10⅜	9¾	9⅞	9¾	10	5,823
E. T.,V.& G. 2d pf. cts., all pd.	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	11	12	231
Edison Electric Ill. of N. Y.	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	101	101½	283
General Electric	37¼	37¾	36½	36⅝	36⅜	36⅝	2,625
Great Northern pf	101⅝	101⅝	101⅜	101⅝	100½	102	200
Homestake	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	92½	93	100
Illinois Central	187	187½	184½	184¾	17	17	422
Laclede Gas	21½	21½	20½	20½	20½	21	400
Laclede Gas pf	79	79	78	78	77	78¼	500
Lake Erie & Western	18¼	18¼	18	18	17⅜	18¼	110
Lake Erie & Western pf	74	74	74	74	72¾	73¾	700
Lake Shore	137½	137¾	136¾	136¾	136	137	214
Long Island	86	86	86	86	85½	88	465
*Long Island Traction	13	13	12¾	12¾	12½	12⅞	5,555
Louisville & Nashville	56	56⅝	55½	55⅞	55⅝	55⅝	25
Louis., New-Alb. & Chi. pf	24	24	24	24	24	24	1,000
Manhattan Consolidated	107¾	108¾	106¼	106¾	106¼	106¾	6,170
*Metropolitan Traction	109¾	109¾	109¼	109¾	109¼	109¾	100
Michigan Central	100	100	100	100			150
Minn. & St. L., all as. pd.	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼	29½	30¼	100
Minn. & St. L. pf., all as. pd.	46	46	46	46	45½	46¼	220
Missouri Pacific	30⅝	30⅝	29⅝	29⅝	29¼	29⅝	2,995
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	14⅝	14¾	14¼	14¼	14¼	14⅜	100
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	24	24	23¾	23¾	23⅝	23⅞	425
Mobile & Ohio	19	19	19	19	18	19	100
*National Lead Co	42⅜	42⅜	41⅜	42⅜	42	43	3,278
*National Lead Co. pf	88½	88½	88½	88½	88½	89	121
National Linseed Oil	20⅞	20⅞	20½	20½	20½	21	50
New-Jersey Central	97	98¼	96¾	96¾	96¾	97	5,812
New-York Central	99½	99⅞	99¼	99½	100	100½	110
N. Y. & N. E., all in. pd.	32½	32½	32	32	32¼	32⅝	2,100
N. Y., Chicago & St. Louis	14⅜	14⅝	14¾	14¾	14½	15	100
N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 2d pf.	30	30	30	30	30	31	300
N. Y., Lake Erie & Western	14½	14½	14¼	14¼	14¼	14⅜	400
N. Y. Sus. & Western	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	16½	1,450
N. Y. Sus. & Western pf	45¾	46	45¾	46	45½	46	700
North American	4¼	4⅞	4¼	4⅞	4¾	5	810
Northern Pacific	19	19¼	18¼	18¼	17¾	18	100
Northern Pacific pf	46¾	46¾	46¼	46¼	45¾	46	1,580
Ontario & Western	13½	13¾	13¼	13¾	13¼	13⅝	540
Oregon Improvement	23¼	23½	22⅝	23¼	23¼	23⅝	110
Pacific Mail	18⅝	18⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅞	1,000
Philadelphia & Reading	29½	29½	29½	29½	29½	30	4,500
Pittsburg & Western pf	17	17	17	17	17	17½	200
P., C., C. & St. Louis	44	44	44	44	43	44½	1,400
P., C., C. & St. Louis pf	159	160¼	159	160¼	160	160½	100
Pullman Palace Car Co	18	18⅞	17½	17⅝	17⅝	18	473
Rich. & West Pt. 5th in. pd.	22½	22⅝	22½	22½	22	22½	785
Rich. & West Pt. pf., t. r.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5	5⅝	300
St. Louis Southwestern	10½	10½	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	120
St. Louis Southwestern pf	36	36	35⅜	36	35	36	450
St. Paul & Omaha	110½	110¾	110½	110¾	110	113	25
St. Paul & Omaha pf	20	20	20	20	19¾	20½	300
Southern Pacific	13½	13¾	12⅝	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	3,778
*South. Rail., when issued	40¼	40¼	39¼	39¾	39⅜	39⅞	3,435
*South. Rail., pf., when issued	16¼	16½	16	16¼	16¼	17	910
Tennessee Coal & Iron	10½	10½	10¼	10⅝	10¼	10¾	550
Texas Pacific	4⅜	5¼	4¼	5¼	5	5½	50
Toledo & Ohio Central	13⅝	13⅝	12⅝	13	13	13½	806
Toledo, Ann Arbor & N. Mich.	4½	4⅝	4½	4⅝	4½	5	100
Union Pacific	12⅝	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	3,171
Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf	20⅞	20⅞	19¾	20	19½	20	615
United States Cordage	48	48	48	48	43	48	9
United States Cordage pf	45	45	43½	43½	43	43½	2,482
United States Rubber	96	96½	96	96¼	96	98½	880
United States Rubber pf	60¾	60¾	60¼	60¼	59¾	60¼	100
United States Leather pf	7	7	7	7	6¾	7¼	100
Wabash	15	15	14¾	14¾	14⅝	14⅞	100
Wabash pf	8¾	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅞	5,714
Western Union Telegraph	89¾	89⅞	88⅝	89	88¾	89	200
Wheeling & Lake Erie	12	13	12⅝	12⅝	12	12⅝	100
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	43½	43½	43½	43½	41½	43¾	

Total sales.....282,769
*Unlisted.

Bonds.

At, Col & Pac 1st 10,000.....40
Atch, Top & S Fé 4s 5,000.....68¾ 55,000.....68 20,000s3.....68 7,000.....68¼ 5,000.....68⅝ 30,000.....68½ 5,000.....68⅝ 10,000.....68⅝ 5,000.....68¾ 16,000.....68¼ 5,000.....68⅝ 7,000.....68¼ 8,000.....68¾ 5,000s20F.....68 8,000.....68 9,000.....67⅞ 1,000.....67⅝ 5,000.....68 13,000.....67⅜ 29,000.....67½ 5,000.....67⅝ 2,000.....67⅝ 2,000.....67½ 8,000.....67⅝ 5,000s3.....67½ 3,000.....67¼ 5,000.....67¼ 10,000s20F.....67⅝ 1,000.....67½ 3,000.....67¾ 8,000.....67¾ 500.....67¼ 21,000.....68 20,000.....68¼ 11,000.....68⅛ 10,000.....68¼ 9,000.....68⅜ 50,000.....69 20,000.....69¼ 1,000.....69¼ 1,000.....69¼ 25,000.....69⅜ 20,000.....69¼ 30,000.....69¼ 10,000s3.....69¼ 20,000.....69¼ 2,000.....69⅜ 14,000.....69¼ 20,000.....69⅜ 10,000.....69 Atch, Top & S Fé 2d 5-4s, Class A 1,000.....20½ 20,000.....20 3,000.....19⅞ 10,000.....19½ 5,000.....19¼ 15,000.....18⅝ 5,000.....19¼ 2,000.....19 5,000.....19¼ 18,000.....19 5,000.....19¼ 15,000.....19¼ 2,000.....19⅝ 18,000.....20⅛ 3,000.....20⅛ 2,000.....20¼ 22,000.....20 Austin & N W 1st 11,000.....88 B & O S W 1st Con 4½s 1,000.....99¼ Bur, C R & N 1st Col Trust 5s 4,000.....96 Canada So 1st Gtd 9,000.....111½ Canada So 2d 5,000s5F.....105¼ Cen of N J G M 5s 8,000.....115 C & O 6s, 1911 1,000.....119 C & O Con 5s 5,000.....108 C & O Gen 4½s 50,000.....77⅞ 5,000.....77⅞ 5,000.....77⅞ Chi, B & Q Iowa Div 4s 8,000.....98¼ Nebraska Ext 4s 1,000.....88½ 5,000.....89 Chi, B & Q Conv 5s 1,000.....102¾ 2,000.....103 Chicago & Erie 1st 1,000.....93 Chi & N P 1st Trust Receipts 5,000.....42 17,000.....41⅞ 15,000.....42 11,000.....41⅞ 9,000.....42 Chi & N W Reg Gold 7s 25,000.....125¼ Chi & N W 30-Year Deb 5s 6,000.....106¾ Total sales.....

Chi, R I & P Ext 5s 12,000.....103¾ 5,000.....103⅜ 2,000.....103¾ 10,000.....103⅞ Chi, R I & P Deb 5s 5,000.....92⅜ 13,000.....92½ C, St P, M & O Cons 6,000.....120½ Cin, Day & Ir 1st 5s 1,000.....99¾ 5,000.....99¾ Colorado Midland 1st 3,000.....75½ 10,000s20F.....75 5,000.....77 10,000.....77½ Colorado Midland 4s 11,000.....23 5,000.....24 5,000.....24½ 5,000.....24 5,000.....24½ Col, H V & Tol 5s 3,000.....91¼ 3,000.....91 D, L & W 7s, 1907 1,000.....133 E T V & G Cons Gold 5s 1,000s15F.....104½ 2,000s15F.....104⅝ 4,000.....104¾ 10,000.....105 Ed El Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s 5,000.....108 Eliz, Lex & B S 5s 1,000.....99¼ Erie Cons Gold 7s 1,000.....134½ Equit G L Co of N Y 5s 3,000.....112½ Ft W & D C 1st 5,000.....74 3,000.....74⅞ Gal Har & S A, Mex & Pac 1st 5s 10,000.....90½ Gen Elec Co Deb 5s 2,000.....92 Int & G N 3d Mtg 12,800.....28 Iowa Cen 1st 5s 3,000.....89¼ Kana & Mich 4s 5,000.....77½ 10,000.....77½ Kan Pac 1st Cons 5,000.....79½ 2,000.....79 10,000.....80 Laclede G L Co of St L 1st 5s 5,000.....89¼ 11,000.....89 L S & M S 1st c 20,000.....117 L & N, Cecelian Br 2,000.....109 Gen Mtg 6s 2,000.....118¼ Unified Gold 4s 13,000c.....78½ 10,000.....78½ L, N A & Chi Cons 2,000.....99 Manhat Rail Con 4s 1,000.....97¾ Met Elevated 1st 2,000.....121 Met Elevated 2d 10,000.....107½ 35,000.....107⅜ Mex Int 1st 4s 8,000.....70⅞ Mil, L S & W 1st, Michigan Div 2,000.....130 Minn & St Louis 2d 10,000.....150½ Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s 1,000.....83¼ 3,000s10F.....83½ 1,000s3.....83¼ 2,000.....83¾ 5,000.....83⅝ 5,000s20F.....83⅞ Mo, Kan & Tex 2d 5,000.....47 35,000.....47¼ 1,000.....47½ 5,000.....47⅝ 1,000.....47¾ 5,000.....47⅞ 9,000.....47⅞ 1,000.....48 7,000.....47⅝ 17,000.....47¾ 1,000.....48 5,000.....47⅝ 13,000.....47½

Mil & St P 1st, Chi & Pac W 5s 1,000.....112½ South Minn Div 1,000s3.....118 Mo, K & T of Tex 5s 2,000.....77½ Mo, Kan & East 1st 8,000.....114¾ Mob & Ohio G M 4s 10,000.....66 Morris & Essex 1st 3,000.....144½ 5,000.....144 Nash, C & St L Con 4,000.....99½ 1,000.....100 N Y & Har 1st Coup 4,000.....119¾ N Y, L E & W 2d Consol, D M & Co Eng Certs 2,000.....73 N Y, L & W Ref 4s 10,000s20F.....87¾ 7,000.....87⅞ 5,000s20F.....87⅞ 4,000.....87¾ 2,000b3.....88 6,000s20F.....87⅝ N Y, Sus & W 1st Ref 5s 3,000.....109¼ N Y, Sus & W G M 3,000.....91¼ Nor Pac 1st Coup 2,000s30F.....115¾ Nor Pac 2d Coup 4,000s20F.....89¼ Nor Pac 3d Coup 5,000.....63 Nor Pac Cons 5s 18,000.....30¼ 5,000.....30¼ Nor Pac Col Trust Notes 12,000.....79 Nor Pac & Mon 1st 13,000.....35 Nor Pac Term 1st 5,000.....99 Ohio Southern 1st 4,000.....97½ 3,000.....98 4,000.....98½ Ohio South G M 4s 11,000.....51 5,000.....51¾ 2,000.....52 2,000.....52¼ 1,000.....52½ Omaha & St L 1st Trust Co Certs 1,000.....55 Oreg Imp Co Con 5s 1,000.....55½ 4,000.....55⅝ 6,000.....55½ 3,000.....56 4,000.....55½ Oreg R & Nav 1st 2,000.....109¼ Oreg Short Line 6s 1,000.....86 15,000.....86½ 5,000.....87 10,000.....86 10,000.....86¼ 10,000.....86½ Oreg S L & U N Con 10,000.....45½ People's G & C Chi 1st Cons 6s 5,000.....90½ Peo, Dec & Ev 2d 3,000.....25 2,000.....28 Peo & Eastern Inc 5,000.....17 Peo & Eastern 1st 7,000.....76¼ P & R 1st Pf Inc 5,000.....30½ 5,000.....31 5,000.....30½ 1,000.....31 5,000.....31 20,000.....30⅝ 2d Pf Inc 5,000.....20⅝ 14,000.....20¼ 5,000.....20¼ 10,000.....20 10,000.....20½ 10,000.....21 15,000.....16½ P & R Gen 4s 5,000.....77½ 1,000.....77¾ Pitts & West 1st 1,000.....32¼ Rio Grande W 1st 6,000.....71½ 5,000.....71⅞ 5,000.....70¾ Rome, W & Og Cons 1,000.....117

St L & I Mt 5s 30,000.....80 St L & S F Con 4s 40,000.....39 St Louis S W 1st 1,000.....69½ 12,000.....61 5,000.....60⅞ 5,000.....61 1,000.....60¾ St L S W 2d Inc 28,000.....20 7,000.....20 5,000.....20¼ 4,000.....20 13,000.....20¼ 6,000.....20½ 20,000.....20⅝ 5,000.....20⅞ 21,000.....20⅞ 5,000.....20 San An & Ar Pass 4s 18,000.....58¾ 5,000.....58¾ 2,000.....58¼ Savannah & W 1st 13,000.....56 1,000.....55⅞ So Pac of Cal 5s cons 5,000.....90⅝ 4,000.....90¾ 5,000.....91 So Rail 1st 5s, When Issued, with Jan. 95, Coupons 2,000.....88 8,000.....88¼ 15,000.....88 1,000.....87⅞ 10,000.....87⅝ 2,000.....88 29,000.....88¼ With July, '95, Coup 4,000.....85¼ With July, '96, Coup 1,000.....104 Tenn Coal, Ir & R 6s, Birm Div 1st 5,000.....93 Tex & Pac 1st 5s 5,000.....90½ 5,000.....90 10,000.....89¾ 1,000.....89¾ Tex & Pac 2d Inc 5,000b3.....27½ 1,000.....27⅞ 25,000b3.....27⅞ 25,000.....27⅞ 25,000.....27¾ 1,000.....27 15,000b3.....26⅞ 5,000.....27 10,000.....26⅞ 11,000.....26¾ Third Ave 1st 5s 4,000.....118½ Tol, Peo & W 4s 2,000.....73½ Tol, Peo & W 4s, Coup for July, 1895, Included 5,000.....68⅞ Tol, St L & K G 1st Trust Receipts 10,000.....61 Thomson-Houston El Co Col Trust 5s 10,000.....106¾ Union Pac 1st, 1896 1,000.....106¼ Union Pac 1st, 1898 1,000.....107⅞ Union Pac 1st, 1899 1,000.....108¾ Union P Ext S F 5s 98 U P, Den & Gulf 1st 35,000.....41⅞ U P, Lin & Col 1st 1,000.....42 1,000s15F.....42 U S Cordage Co 1st 3,000.....74½ U S Leather Co 6s 4,000.....110 Wabash 1st 5s 12,000.....104 1,000.....104¾ 12,000.....104½ Wabash 2d 5s 5,000.....71½ 5,000.....71¼ Wabash Deb Ser B 5,000.....39 West Shore Gtd 4s 10,000.....106 2,000.....106½ 5,000.....106 5,000.....106¼ 5,000.....106¼ Registered 1,000.....105¼ 11,000.....105¾ West N Y & Penn 1st 8,000.....104 Wis Cen Co 1st 28,000.....58 1,000.....57

Total sales.....$2,567,000

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alb. & Sus.	165	175	C.,H.V. & T.	18½	19
Alt. & T. H.	36	38	C. H. V. & T. pf.	61	67
Amer. Coal	90		Consol. Coal	31½	33
Am. Dist. T.	35	50	D. & R. G.	12	13
At. & Pac.	1	1½	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	30	
B. & O. S.W. pf., new.	7½	9	*D., S. S. & A.	3½	4
B. & S. I. pf.	130		*D., S. S. & A. pf.	8½	11
Bos. A.L. pf.	100¾		E. T. V. & G. 1st pf., cts. all pd.	17	20
Bruns. Co.	3	4¾	Com. T. & T.	52¾	
B., R. & P.	20		E. & T. H.	38	50
B.,R.& P. pf.	60		F. & P. M.	5½	14
B.,C.R. & N.	49		F. & P.M.pf.	45	
Can. Pacific.	62	63	G. B. & W. pf., t. r.	3¾	4¼
C. F. & M.	5	6	G. B. & W. Iowa Cent...	7½	8
Central Pac.	15½	16¼	Iowa C. pf.	25½	26½
Cent. of So.	9		Kan. & M.	10	
Am. Tel.	104½				
Chi. & Alton.	142	145			
Chi. & E. I.	50¼	53			
C. & E. I. pf.	91	96			
C. & N.W.pf.	145				
Cleve. & P.	154½				
C. C. & I. D.	8½	9½			
C. & H. Coal	6	7			

*Unlisted.

	Bid.	Asked.
K. & D. M.	5	
K. & D.M.pf.	13	16
L.,N.A. & C.	7	8
L.,St.L. & T.	1⅞	
M. C. R.	101	
M. C. R. pf.	106	
Man. Beach	2	6
Md. Coal pf.	45	60
Mex. N. cts.	1	2
Minn. Iron	80	90
N.,C. & St.L.	66	70
Nat. Starch.	7	10
N. S. 1st pf.	45	50
N. S. 2d pf.	25	33
New Cent. C.	7	9
N.Y. & N. H.	194	
N. Y., C. & St.L. 1st pf.	66	69
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf.	28	29
Nor. So.	64	
Nor. W. pf.	77½	77¾
N. & W. Tel. pf.	22¾	23¾
N. W. Tel.	104	
Ohio South.	12	15

	Bid.	Asked.
Ont. Mining.	7½	
Ore. R. & N.	20	25
Ore. S. L. & U. N.	6	9¼
Penn. Coal.	275	
Peo. & East.	2½	
P., P.W. & B.	34	4¼
Proc. & G.	157	
P. & G. pf.	140	
Quicksilver	1	2¼
Quicksil. pf.	5	15
Rens. & Sar.	123	
R., W. & O.	116	117
St. L. So.	96	
St. J. & G. I.	3	5
St. P.,M.&M.	107	110
Sil. bull. cts.	62¾	
T. P. L. T.	8½	10
T. & O.C.pf.	75	80
U. S. C. gtd.	9	45
*U. S. L.	9	9¾
Welle-F. Ex.	105	115
W. U. Beef.	4½	9
W. U. Cental	4½	4¾

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Amer. Cotton Oil	29¾	29½	28⅝	29½	70
Amer. Cot. Oil pf.	76	76	76	76	50
Amer. Sugar Ref.	93¾	96½	92¾	93	64,820
Chicago Gas	19¾	19¾	19½	19½	600
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	65¾	77½	76¼	76½	3,630
Chi., Bur. & Q.	76¾	76¾	75¾	75¾	3,810
Chi., M. & St. P.	63½	63⅞	62⅞	63⅛	13,710
Canada Southern	62¾	62¾	62¾	62¾	18,260
Chi. & N. W.	104	108	103	103	130
Central of N. J.	96¾	96	96¼	96¼	1,100
Del. & Hudson	127½	127½	127¾	127¾	10
Den. & R. G. pf.	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	50
Distilling & C. F.	10¾	10⅝	9¾	10	4,210
General Electric	37¼	37½	36½	37	130

Total sales.....114,600

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At., T. & S.F. 4s	68¼	68¼	68	68	$8,000
At.,T.& S.F.2d A.	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¾	12,000
Ches. & O. 4½s	77½	77½	77½	77½	3,000
C. & N. P. 5s, cfs.	42	42	42	42	13,000
Col. Midland cn.	25	25	25	25	4,000
Kan. & M. 4s	77¼	77½	77¼	77½	7,000
Mo., K. & T. 2d	47½	48	47½	48	18,000
Mo., K. & T. 4s	83¼	83¼	83¼	83¼	4,000

Total sales.....

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Northern Pac. 3d	63	63	63	63	$4,000
Northern Pac. cn	30½	30½	30½	30½	5,000
Ohio South. gen.	52½	53	52½	53	5,000
Peoria & E. inc.	17	17	17	17	5,000
P. & R. 1st pf.	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	7,000
P. & R. 2d pf. inc.

FINANCIAL—Continued from Page. 10.

Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company.

In accordance with previous notice, holders of General Mtge. 4 per cent. bonds who have not already assented to the Readjustment Agreement, can, on depositing their bonds under the agreement, cash the three overdue coupons with interest thereon at 6 per cent. to January 1, 1895, or, at their option, receive for their coupons equitable 6 per cent. interest certificates.

General Mtge. bonds, Income bonds, stock, and deferred Income bonds may be deposited on or before December 31, 1894, with either of the following depositaries:

The Central Trust Company of New-York, 54 WALL STREET, NEW-YORK CITY.

The Finance Company of Pennsylvania, 421 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

The London County Bank, LONDON.

DATED OCTOBER 30TH, 1894.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman,
ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr.,
J. KENNEDY TOD,
HENRY BUDGE,
THOMAS DENNY,
GEORGE H. EARLE, Jr.,
SIDNEY F. TYLER.
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
RICHARD Y. COOK.

FREDERIC W. WHITRIDGE,
JOHN G. JOHNSON,
MAYER SULZBERGER,
GEORGE L. RIVES,
Counsel.

J. N. WALLACE, Secretary,
54 Wall Street, New-York City.

Kansas City Water Works.

To the Holders of the First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of the National Water Works Company, dated August 1st, 1883:

The undersigned committee announce that holders of bonds constituting considerably more than a majority of the total amount secured by the above mortgage have become parties to the Bondholders' Protective Agreement, whereby the undersigned committee are empowered to represent and act for them.

Such bondholders as are not already parties to the agreement may become such prior to Nov. 20 without penalty.

Under the decree rendered July 5, 1894, tender of title to the city of the water works plant is required to be made by the company on or before Dec. 1, 1894. Unanimity of action is necessary to accomplish this end, and the interests of the holders of bonds secured by this mortgage require united action on their part.

All bondholders who have not already subscribed the agreement are urged to do so at once. Copies of the agreement may be obtained from any one of the undersigned, or from the UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, 59 Cedar Street, New-York, the trustee appointed by the agreement.

Dated New-York, Nov. 1, 1894.

GIDEON WELLS,
Attorney Mass. Mutual Life Ins. Co., Springfield, Mass.
H. W. BARTOL,
Trustee Estate of B. H. Bartol, Drexel Building, Philadelphia, Penn.
JAMES TIMPSON,
Second Assistant Treas. Mutual Life Ins. Co., 32 Nassau St., New-York, N. Y.
WILLIAM BOWLY WILSON,
Wilson, Colston & Co., Baltimore, Md.

BONDHOLDERS' REORGANIZATION OF THE Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan Railway Company.

THE METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY 37 Wall St., N. Y. City, is the depositary for the Grand Trunk and No. Mich. Bonds.

THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY, 51 Wall St., N. Y. City, is the depositary for the Mount Pleasant, Cadillac, Lake Michigan, Frankfort & So. Eastern and Consolidated Bonds.

Copies of the plan and agreement can be obtained from either of said Trust Companies and from the Secretary of the Committee. Bondholders are urged to deposit their Bonds, under said agreement, before Dec. 1, 1894.

GEORGE W. QUINTARD,
AMOS F. ENO,
J. EDWARD SIMMONS,
E. K. WRIGHT,
ROBERT M. GALLAWAY,
R. C. MARTIN,
CYRUS J. LAWRENCE,
Reorganization Committee.

LORD, DAY & LORD,
120 Broadway, Counsel.
D. C. TATE, 96 Broadway, Secretary.

Toledo, Ann Arbor & N. Michigan REORGANIZATION.

To the stockholders, holders of the 1st Mtge. Bonds of its several divisions, and the Consolidated Mtge.:

Notice is hereby given that the plan of reorganization submitted to you on Sept. 7th has been modified, and is now indorsed by the representations of the Mt. Pleasant, Cadillac and Lake Michigan Division bondholders and the stockholders' committee.

It is important in order to perfect a speedy reorganization that all security holders deposit their holdings without delay with the respective depositaries.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., 20 William St, DEPOSITORY FOR ALL BONDS.

The Atlantic Trust Company, 39 William St., DEPOSITORY FOR THE STOCK.

GEO. W. MURRAY,
WM. H. MALE,
THOS. A. McINTYRE,
JOS. RICHARDSON,
HENRY S. REDMOND,
E. C. STEDMAN,
JAMES B. CLEWS,
} Committee.

HOADLY, LAUTERBACH & JOHNSON, Counsel, 20 William St.
D. M. MONJO, Sec'y, 41 Wall St.

OREGON SHORT LINE First Mortgage 6 Per Cent. Bonds.

More than a majority of the above-mentioned bonds have been deposited with this committee. Application has been made for listing the Central Trust Company's Certificates of Deposit on the New-York Stock Exchange.

Further deposits of bonds will be received on the terms stated in the last advertisement or upon application to either of the undersigned.

R. C. MARTIN, Chairman, 50 Broadway.
JOHN BIGELOW,
CYRUS J. LAWRENCE,
BERNHARD MAINZER,
GORDON ABBOTT.
GEO. P. BUTLER, Secretary, 54 Wall St.
Nov. 12, 1894.

Minneapolis & St. Louis R. R. Co. INCOME MORTGAGE BONDS, DUE JANUARY 1, 1891.

The above-described bonds and all unpaid coupons attached, will be paid, with interest thereon, at the office of the Central Trust Company of New-York, 54 Wall St., New-York City.

Interest ceases Nov. 13, 1894.

By order of Minneapolis & St. Louis Stockholders' Committee.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary, 54 Wall St.

OUR NEW PARLORS CONTAIN ALL available financial information. We are "up to date" and a little ahead.

Our daily market letter is sent free upon request, and the information contained is invaluable to investors. Our percentage of accurate forecasts is 80 per cent. It cannot be beat.

FISHER CO.,
18 and 20 Broadway.
Rooms 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, and 325.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF

STOCKS AND BONDS, BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 14,

At 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

(By order of executors.)

$5,000 Wabash R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1939.
$5,000 U. S. Leather Co. 6 p. c. Deb. Bds., 1913.
$5,000 Nash., Chat. & St. Louis R. R. 6 p. c. Cons. Bds., 1928.
$4,000 Montana Cent. R. R. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds., 1937.
$10,000 Kings County El. R. R. 2d Mtg. Certfs.
$1,000 Oregon R'way & Navigation Co. Cons. 5 p. c. Bds., 1925. (Trust Co. Certf.)
$6,000 Deutsche Verein 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1911.
$100 Deutsche Verein Certf. of Indebtedness.
40 shs. Central National Bank.
20 shs. Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co.
100 shs. Clev., Cinn., Chic. & St. Louis R. R. com.
200 shs. Tennessee Coal & Iron Co. common.
100 shs. American Cotton Oil Co. common.
1,000 shs. Phoenix Mining Co.
50 shs. Consd. Refrigerating Co. Ctf. Deposit.
50 shs. Consld. Electric Storage Co.
$250 Subscription to the Capital Stock of the New-York & New-Jersey Bridge Co.
10 shs. Credit Indemnity Co., North Carolina. (For account of whom it may concern.)
4 2-8 shs. 3d Avenue R. R. Co.
100 shs. Michigan-Peninsular Car Co. common.
10 shs. Nat'l Bank of North America.
10 shs. Long Island Bank.
5 shs. New-Jersey & San Domingo Brewing Co.
200 shs. Sprague Electric Elevator Co.
20 shs. Consolidated Fire Works Co. common.
25 shs. Consolidated Fire Works Co. prefd.
100 shs. Cent. Safe Deposit Co., N. Y. (Hypd.)
10 shs. Mechanical Rubber Co. prefd.
$500 Mechanical Rubber Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bd., 1918.
28 shs. Journeay & Burnham common.
$666 Mutual Fire Ins. Co. Scrip, 1888 & 1890.
$400 United States 4 p. c. Bds. (Hypd.)
$4,000 Hudson River Steamboat Co. Limited, 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds. (Hypd.)
$2,500 Pleasure Island Co., Limited, 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds. (Hypd.)
$500 Albany & Troy Steamboat Co., Limited, 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bd. (Hypd.)
$21,000 Centralia & Chester R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1919.
100 shs. St. Lawrence Marble Co.
10 shs. Lawyers' Title Insurance Co.
34 shs. Pullman Palace Car Co.
10 shs. Hamilton Trust Co.
$5,000 Chic., Peoria & St. Louis R'way Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., Certf. of Deposit. (Hypd.)
Pew No. 6, Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, north aisle.
$2,000 L. I. Traction Co. & B'klyn Heights R. R. Co. Coll. Trust 6 p. c. Notes.
$5,000 Kentucky & Indiana Bridge 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1911.
$5,000 Iowa Loan & Trust Co. 5 p. c. Deb. Bds.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.

HENRY W. DONALD, Auctioneer.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE

STOCKS AND BONDS, TUESDAY, Nov. 13, at 12:30 P. M., at the Real Estate Exchange & Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty St.

For account of whom it may concern.

5 shs. Equitable Gaslight Co., $100 each.
50 shs. Tanite Company, (Stroudsburg, Penn.,) $100 each.
25 shs. American Grocery Co. 1st preferred, $100 each.
$3,000 Long Island City and Newtown R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., dated Jan. 1, 1885, with interest coupons from Jan. 1, 1886, (hypothecated.)
$5,000 Long Island City and Newtown R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., dated Jan. 1, 1885, with accrued interest coupons from Jan. 1, 1890, (hypothecated.)
$10,000 Long Island City and Newtown R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., dated Jan. 1, 1885, with accrued interest coupons from Jan. 1, 1886, (hypothecated.)

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 14,

At 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Salesroom, 59 to 65 Liberty St.

For account of whom it may concern.

The following judgments, entered in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court, City and County of New-York:

Against Jacob Andrie, for $2,746.24, entered June 1, 1885.
Against Jacob Andrie, $3,641.38, entered June 1, 1885.
Against Rufus Hatch, for $3,613.11, entered May 1, 1886.
Against George J. Byrd, $13,947.10, entered June 7, 1886.
Against Henry B. Burtnett, $71,746.76, entered Nov. 24, 1886.

And the following judgments, entered in the office of the Clerk of the City Court of New-York:

Against Ira E. Doying, $1,267.30, entered Dec. 21, 1885.
Against Ira E. Doying, $1,294.52, entered Dec. 21, 1885.
Against Henry J. Rogers, for $1,127.03, entered Dec. 14, 1886.
400 shs. Toledo, Ann Arbor & North Michigan R. R. Co., $100 each, (hypothecated.)

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., Auctioneers, will sell at auction, FRIDAY, NOV. 23, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty St., for account of whom it may concern:

6,000 shares General Fixture Co., $100 each.

Meetings and Elections.

Indianapolis, Decatur and Springfield FIRST MORTGAGE.

Notice is hereby given to the holders of Central Trust Company certificates for the first mortgage 6 and 7 per cent. bonds of the Indianapolis, Decatur and Springfield Railway Company that, pursuant to Paragraph 6 of the agreement of bondholders, dated Oct. 1, 1889, a meeting of the holders of certificates for bonds deposited pursuant to said agreement has been called, and will be held at the office of Butler, Stillman & Hubbard, 54 Wall St., New-York, on FRIDAY, Nov. 16, 1894, at 10 O'CLOCK A. M.

At said meeting there will be presented for the consideration of certificate holders important questions touching their interests, and any resolutions adopted by a two-thirds vote will bind all certificate holders. It is therefore important that as many certificate holders as possible shall be represented at such meeting in person or by proxy.

Dated New-York, Nov. 9, 1894.

HENRY W. SMITH, Chairman;
THEODORE W. MORRIS,
FRANK C. HOLLINS,
CHARLES ROBINSON SMITH,
Majority of Committee.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY, New-York, Oct. 30, 1894.

Notice is hereby given that an election for twelve Directors of the Manhattan Company will be held at their banking house, No. 40 Wall St., in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 4th day of December next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. By order of the Directors.

J. T. BALDWIN, Cashier.

THE NASSAU BANK, New-York, Oct. 29, 1894.

An election for seven Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the banking rooms on Tuesday, Nov. 13. Polls open from 11 A. M. until 12 M. WM. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Fiducial Agency will be held at the company's office, 271 Broadway, N. Y. City, on TUESDAY, Nov. 20, at 3 P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year. H. W. HATCH, Secretary.

Dividends.

THE BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R. CO., Baltimore, Oct. 17, 1894.—The Board of Directors at their meeting this day adopted the following resolution: Resolved, that a dividend of TWO PER CENT. be declared on the stock of the main stem for the six months ended June 30, 1894, payable on and after Nov. 15, 1894, at the Treasurer's office, Baltimore, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books, and that the discharge books in Baltimore and New-York be closed at 3 P. M. on Nov. 2, and the transfer books at 12 M., Saturday, Nov. 3, both to remain closed until 10 A. M. on Nov. 20, 1894. All discharged stock must be presented for registration in Baltimore or New-York before 12 M. on Saturday, Nov. 3, 1894.

ANDREW ANDERSON, Secretary.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

—George H. Bruce of Westfield, N. J., has been appointed receiver, both in this State and New-Jersey, for the American Ormonde Cycle Company, 10 Barclay Street, on the application of Ernest J. Willis, the President and owner of 310 out of 500 shares of the company's stock, on the ground that the company is insolvent and unable to meet its obligations. The liabilities are stated in the petition to be $61,580, but of that amount $48,700 is capital stock issued and $12,880 is due to creditors on bills payable; nominal assets, $6,921, and actual assets about $4,000.

—The Sheriff took charge yesterday of the place of business of David Leichtman, manufacturer of furs at 24 Bleecker Street, on an execution for $839 in favor of Otto Wagner, to whom he confessed judgment. The liabilities are said to be about $23,000, and the assets probably $13,000. An attachment was obtained against Mr. Leichtman yesterday for $1,481 in favor of Theodore Apfel on the ground of disposing of his property.

—Three executions have been received by the Sheriff against Wolf Steif and Sigmund Friedlander, composing the dry goods firm of W. Steif & Co., of 107 Clinton Street, on confessed judgments in favor of Rebecca Friedlander for $332, Steffie Guttman for $682, and Alexander Weil for $272.

—Judgment for $9,434 was entered yesterday against Jacob A. Ondrak, ladies' tailor of 314 Fifth Avenue, in favor of Annie Bryant as executrix of William E. Bryant, for balance claimed to be due on the purchase of Mr. Bryant's interest in the firm of Bryant & Ondrak.

—Wilson de Peyster was appointed yesterday receiver for the Manhattan Transportation Company of this city in proceedings brought by the officers for a voluntary dissolution of the company. There are no creditors, and the remaining assets are $2,538 cash.

—Archibald Smith has been appointed receiver for the assets of Mackenzie & Smith, carpenters and builders at 269 West Twenty-first Street, in a suit brought by Mr. Smith against Helen and Thomas Mackenzie.

—The Sheriff yesterday received executions against Hart, Lewis & Co., manufacturers of furs at 519 Broadway, for $14,043 in favor of Joseph Ullman.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

MONDAY, Nov. 12.

COFFEE—Spot Rio dull; steady; No. 7, 15½c. ....Sales, 1,500 mats interior Padang, 22¾@23¼c; 1,500 bags Maracaibo and 750 bags Savanilla on private terms....Option sales and exchanges of 30,000 bags Rio; market closed steady; 5@15 points up; Havre irregular; unchanged to ¾ up; Hamburg quiet; 1/16@1 pfennig up; November delivery closed at 13.75@13.80c, (selling at 13.70 @13.75c for 1,750 bags,) December at 12.85@ 12.90c, (selling at 12.85@12.80c for 11,500 bags,) January at 12.40@12.45c, (selling at 12.35@12.45c for 8,500 bags,) February at 12@12.15c, (selling at 12.05c for 500 bags,) March at 11.75@11.80c, (selling at 11.80@11.90c for 2,000 bags,) April at 11.65 @11.75c, May at 11.55@11.60c, (selling at 11.50@ 11.60c for 6,750 bags.)....Stock of Rio and Santos here to-day, 144,989 bags; at other distributing points, 70,952 bags; warehouse deliveries here last week, 31,957 bags.

COTTON—Futures moderately active; chiefly local scalping; 6@7 points lower; heavy receipts; lower Liverpool....Aggregate business, 155,900 bales; November deliveries closed at 5.24@5.25c, December at 5.25@5.26c, (selling at 5.26@5.27c for 6,400 bales,) January at 5.30c, (selling at 5.28 @5.83c for 42,500 bales,) February at 5.35@5.36c, (selling at 5.33@5.37c for 6,000 bales,) March at 5.40@5.41c, (selling at 5.38@5.43c for 45,500 bales,) April at 5.45@5.46c, (selling at 5.44@ 5.49c for 5,100 bales,) May at 5.51@5.52c, (selling at 5.49@5.54c for 33,400 bales,) June at 5.56@5.57c, (selling at 5.54@5.59c for 10,000 bales,) July at 5.61@5.62c, (selling at 5.60@5.65c for 3,300 bales,)....Spot sales, 153 bales to spinners at 1-16c decline; middling at 5 9-16@5 13-16c. ....Port receipts, 80,159 bales, against 57,397 bales same day last year; week's receipts, 134,689 bales, against 139,297 bales last week.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Held higher; checking demand; buyers refusing to pay advance.... Sales, 13,200 pks, in lots; Winter wheat patents at $2.65@$3; Winter wheat clears at $2.25@$2.50; Winter wheat straights at $2.40@$2.80; Spring wheat patents the estimate 59 cars, withdrawals from straights at $2.90@$3.25; Spring wheat patents at $3.20@$3.40, and fancy up to $3.75; City Mills at $3.25 for West Indies; City Mills patents at $3.90; No. 1 at $2@$2.40; No. 2 at $2@$2.25; fine, $1.55@$1.95; super at $1.60@$2.10. Spring bakers' at $2.10@$2.25....Arrivals, 14,694 bbls and 23,880 sacks; exports, 7,474 bbls and 5,182 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 23,988 bbls and sacks....RYE FLOUR—300 bbls sold, in lots, at steady prices; poor to choice superfine at $2.55 @$2.80; fancy at $2.90....CORNMEAL—200 bbls sold; Brandywine at $3.05; city meal, yellow, in bags, quoted at $1.10; fine, do, $1.20@$1.25. ....HOMINY CHOPS, 95c@$1....FEED steady; 40 to 80 lb at 70@80c; 100 lb at 90@95c; sharps at 95c@$1....RYE FEED, 80c....FLAXSEED Nominal....BROOMCORN—Dull and $22@$22 per ton....RYE nominal; Western and State, 48@ 57c, from track and in boatloads....BUCKWHEAT quoted at 55@65c....BUCKWHEAT FLOUR quoted at $2@$2.05....BARLEY quiet; No. 2 Milwaukee, 61@62c; Western, 60@65c....BARLEY MALT dull; Canada, country-made, 85@90c; two-rowed State, 70@72½c; six-rowed do, 75@80c; Western, 65@75c.

WHEAT—Spot, easier; firm; ¾c higher, with options....Sales, 56,000 bushels, all to shippers, including 8,000 bushels No. 1 hard Duluth, 11⅛c over December, free on board, afloat; 8,000 bushels No. 2 red, ½c under December, store, and 40,000 bushels, no private terms....Quotations: No. 2 red Winter at 1½c over December, free on board, delivered; No. 1 Northern, 9½c over December, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard, 11½c over December, free on board, afloat....Quotations of prices of free on board, close: No. 2 red, cash, 59¼c, in store; No. 1 hard, afloat, 70⅞c; No. 1 Northern, store, 68⅜c; No. 2 hard, afloat, 62⅜c....Clearances hence, 50,000 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 98,018 bushels....Receipts, 277,875 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 302,673 bushels; in the interior, 836,388 bushels....Stock of wheat here in warehouse decreased for the week 76,193 bushels, or to 13,704,218 bushels, (8,975,930 bushels contract red and 30,000 bushels No. 1 Northern Spring,) and 955,670 bushels afloat....The visible supply shows an increase of 1,193,000 bushels, or to 81,220,000 bushels, against 74,067,000 bushels same time last year. Options active; scattering at first; irregular; advancing 1@1¼c; higher cables; decrease on passage; decreased stocks; foreign buying; better West; local covering on expected bond issue; fell ⅜@½c; local realizing; increased visible; rallied ⅜c; closed firm, ¼@⅝c over Saturday. ....Future sales, 8,740,000 bushels; 3,920,000 bushels December, 58⅝@59¼c, closing at 58⅞c; 110,000 bushels January, 59⅝@60⅛c, closing at 59⅞c; 80,000 bushels February, 60⅝@61⅛c, closing at 60⅜c; 215,000 bushels March, 61⅝@62c, closing at 61⅞c; 4,415,000 bushels May, 62¾@ 63⅝c, closing at 63⅜c.

CORN—Spot fairly active; 1o higher; firm; sales, 99,000 bushels, including, for export, 8,000 bushels No. 2 mixed, on private terms, and 91,000 bushels steamer mixed, 56c, free on board, afloat; the trade bought 8,000 bushels No. 2 mixed, 58c, store; 36,000 bushels do, 58@58¼c, delivered; 24,000 bushels do, 57¾c, delivered; 8,000 bushels No. 2 white, 58c, delivered; 1,000 bushels steamer mixed, 51c, elevator; 4,000 bushels No. 3 mixed, 49½c, elevator, and 2,000 bushels do, 50c, afloat. ....Receipts, 42,650 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 114,278 bushels; in the interior, 139,053 bushels. ....Clearances hence, 1,013 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 51,537 bushels....Stock of corn in warehouse increased for the week 27,972 bushels, or to 231,045 bushels, (141,911 bushels No. 2 corn and 89,134 steamer mixed,) and to-day's report shows a decrease of 20,000 bushels, or to 2,638,000 bushels, against 8,042,000 bushels same time last year....Options very dull; ½@⅝c up; following wheat and the West; closing firm....Option sales, 335,000 bushels; 55,000 bushels November, 57@57⅝c, closing at 57⅜c; 50,000 bushels December, 54⅛@55½c, closing at 55¼c; January closing at 53¾c; 230,000 bushels May, 53⅞@54⅝c, closing at 54⅛c.

OATS—Spot more active; ⅛c higher; firm.... Sales, 159,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, 37c for 87,000 bushels; No. 3 white, 36¼c; No. 2 white, clipped, 37½c; No. 3 do, 36c; No. 2 mixed, 32¾@33c; No. 3 do, 32½c; mixed mixed, 31½c; rejected white, 34½c; No. 2 mixed, 33¾@34c for 12,000 bushels; track mixed, 33@ 34½c; track white, 37@40c for 25,000 bushels.... Options dull; and steady ¼@⅜c higher; fair trade; decreased stocks; trading local....Option sales, 235,000 bushels; November closing at 33c; 50,000 bushels December, 33¼@33⅜c, closing at 33⅛c; 10,000 bushels January, 34⅛@34⅜c, closing at 34⅜c; February, closing at 35¼c; 150,000 bushels May, 36⅝@36⅝c, closing at 36½c; No. 2 white, 25,000 bushels December, 37@37¼c, closing at 37¼c....Receipts, 160,400 bushels; exports, 5,345 bushels....Stock in store and warehouse decreased 88,963 bushels, or to 2,641,752 bushels, (830,586 bushels No. 2 white and 1,591,797 bushels No. 2.)....The visible supply shows a decrease of 309,000 bushels, or to 9,064,000 bushels, against 4,747,000 bushels same day last year.

HOPS—Moderate demand; prices about steady. ....State quotations, 8@11c for medium to choice 1894 crop, 5@7c for 1893 crop, and 8@11c for 1894 Pacific coast.

METALS—Tin firm; spot at 14.70c....Copper easy at 9.40c....Lead easy at 3.12½c....Spelter dull at 3.82½c.

OILS—Cottonseed firmer; light offerings for prompt delivery; crude, prime, 24½c; yellow, prime, 29c; sales, 200 bbls off-grade yellow, 27½@ 28c; 100 bbls butter, 31c.

PROVISIONS—Provisions products higher; better demand....Exports from Atlantic ports for the past week were 8,525 bbls pork, 5,904,580 lb lard, and 9,398,050 lb bacon....PORK dull; unchanged; sales, 100 bbls; mess, $13.50@$14.50; short clear, $14@$16; family mess, $13.50....DRESSED HOGS firm; 6½c for 160 lb average, 6¼c for 200 lb, 6¾c for 180 lb, 6½c for 140 lb; pigs, 6¾@6¾c; interior deliveries, 72,000 head....CUTMEATS quiet; firmer; pickled bellies, 12 lb, 7c; 8¾@9c for hams, 5½@5¾c for pickled shoulders....BEEF firm; extra India mess, in tierces, $16@$19.... BEEF HAMS dull; at the West, $18; here, $17@ $17.50....LARD—Western steam higher; better demand; sales, 180 tcs, cash, at 7.70; 240 tcs do, $7.75; 250 tcs, $7.82½; closing, $7.75. Options— November closed $7.80, nominal; January, $7.70, nominal; city steam firmer; sales, 125 tcs, $7.12½ @$7.25; refined firm; Continent, $8.10; South America, $8.50; compound, $5.50@$5.75....TALLOW—Steady; quiet; sale, 50 hhds city, 4½c....STEARINE—Lard stearine strong; city, $9.50@ $9.75; oleo stearine firmer; $6.75 bid, $7 asked....BUTTER firmer for fancy creamery, on moderate offerings; Western creamery, 20@21½c; do, poor to prime, 15@24c; Pennsylvania, do, 18@21½c; State creamery, 18@24½c; State dairy, half tubs, best, new, 23c; do, poor to prime, 14@21c; imitation creamery, 13@19c; Western dairy, 12@16c; Western factory, 10@ 14c; June creamery 16@22c....CHEESE moderately active and firm for full cream; State, full cream, large, 8@10¾c; fancy, 10¾@10½c; small, 5½@11c; part skims, 3¼@7c; full skims, 2½@3c. ....EGGS firm for fancy fresh, with light supplies; State and Pennsylvania, 25@26c; Western, 24½@25c; Western, per case, $3@$4.75; limed, 16c; held, fresh, 18@21c.

RICE—Supplies moderate; demand fair....Domestic quoted at 4¼@6¼c, including choice and fancy at 5¾@5¾c, head at 6@6¼c, Patna at 4@ 4½c, and Japan at 4⅞@4¾c.

SUGAR—Raw dull; firm....Quotations: Centrifugals, 89° test, 3½c; muscovado, 89° test, 3c; molasses sugar, 89° test, 2 9-16c....Refined moderately active; firm; cutloaf and crushed, 4⅞ @5 1-16c; powdered, 4 7-16@4¾c; granulated, 4 13-16@4½c; off A, 3 13-16@4¼c; yellow, 3 3-16@ 3 15-16c.

FREIGHTS—The market continues very firm for all steamer freights, though quiet, tonnage being scarce. For sail vessels there is but little demand, and rates are steady. Engagements: To Liverpool, 400 bales rail cotton, 11-64d; 1,000 bbls lubricating oil, 3s 6d; 3,000 bxs oranges, 35c; 500 bxs bacon, 17s 6d; 500 tcs lard, 20s; 1,500 bbls apples, 2s 6d; 750 bbls oysters, 3s; to London, 6,000 pails lard, 15s, and 150 tcs beef, 2s 6d; to Antwerp, 200 bales cotton, ½d. Charters: British steamer, 12,000 quarters grain, Philadelphia, to Cork for orders, 3s 9d, November clearance; Norwegian steamer, cotton, Charleston to Liverpool, 81s, or Bremen, 82s; two British steamers, cotton, Galveston to Liverpool, 40s, Havre or Bremen, 41s 3d; Italian bark, 35,000 cases petroleum, hence to one or two Algerian ports, 12½@13½c; Italian bark, extra heavy pipe staves, New-Orleans to Lisbon, $75; brig, 380 tons, general cargo, hence to Surinam, $1,500 and port charges, and sugar back, 12c; schooner, lumber, Moss Point, Miss., to north side Cuba, $6.50; bark, lumber, Caribel to New-York, $5.50; schooner, lumber, Savannah to New-York, $4.75; schooner, lumber, Mobile to New-York, $5.50; schooner, coal, Edgewater to Boston, 90c; brig, coal, Weehawken to Bangor, $1; schooner, coal, Hoboken to Salem, 80c.

COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 12.—Cotton steady; good middling, 5¼c; middling, 4¾c; low middling, 4⅜c; good ordinary, 4⅜c; net receipts, 29,318 bales; gross, 29,895 bales; exports, coastwise, 4,890 bales; sales, 7,000 bales; stock, 847,668 bales.

GALVESTON, Nov. 12.—Cotton easy; middling, 5 1-16c; low middling, 4 11-16c; good ordinary, 4 7-16c; net and gross receipts, 21,107 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 6,609 bales; to the Continent, 900 bales; sales, 754 bales; stock, 290,191 bales.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 12.—Cotton dull; middling, 4⅝c; low middling, 4½c; good ordinary, 4 5-16c; net and gross receipts, 7,916 bales; exports, to the Continent, 6,702 bales; coastwise, 2,741 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 154,101 bales.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKET.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 12.—The bulls had the best of the argument in wheat to-day, and quit with three-fourths of a cent tacked on the price. Foreign and domestic news favored buyers, in connection with which the particularly confident sentiment which was prominent rendered weakness almost impossible. One of the best cards of the day was the decrease of 700,000 bushels in Liverpool stocks during the first twelve days of November, and of about 2,000,000 bushels since Oct. 1. The English visible supply decreased 1,800,000 bushels for the week.

Cables were strong and higher both from the United Kingdom and Continent, and New-York had buying orders from abroad. The amount on ocean passage decreased 112,000 bushels. The visible supply statement about met the expectations, and was considered encouraging that it did not show a greater increase than 1,193,000 bushels. The trade gave evidence of broadening the buying by commission houses, with H. V. Lester & Co., Lamson Brothers & Co., and Brosseau leading, indicating that the outsiders were taking an interest and that orders were coming from the East and West and from local operators. Other firms were likewise active, and in some instances prominent. The bad weather, with the probable resultant curtailment of receipts and moderate arrivals in the Northwest, (878 cars,) were adjuncts to the other firming influences.

The Prairie Farmer will to-day issue a report on wheat feeding, which will estimate the amount already so used at 60,000,000 bushels, with a further probable consumption of 40,000,000 bushels in this manner. Chicago receipts were 138 cars. Export clearances were 270,328 bushels, and 128,537 bushels were taken from store. May wheat was strong and ½c higher. Receipts at principal Western points, 864,827 bushels; shipments, 630,910 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 302,673 bushels; shipments, 178,919 bushels.

Corn—The wheat market attracted too much attention to allow of anything like interest being taken in corn. Local operators were the traders in the grain, and they did but little. The difference between the current month and the far-off deliveries widened some, the prospects of an improvement in receipts during the last half of the month inducing selling of November, while the strength of wheat produced a firmer feeling in May. The amount on ocean passage increased 18,000 bushels, and a decrease of 20,000 bushels in the visible supply was shown. Cables were about steady. Receipts at Chicago, (219 cars,) overran the estimate 59 cars. Withdrawals from store were 51,864 bushels, and 51,536 bushels cleared at the seaboard. The Government report of Saturday, which showed an increase of 78,000,000 bushels in the estimated yield, was not mentioned. May corn opened at 50c, sold between 49⅞ and 50¼, closing at 50¼@50¼c, ⅛c over Saturday. Cash corn was firm, and about ⅛c per bushel higher. Receipts at principal Western points, 259,163 bushels; shipments, 136,109 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 114,228 bushels.

Oats—A gain over Saturday of ⅛c was made in oats to-day, the strength in wheat and a decrease of 308,000 bushels in the visible supply stimulating the market. There was no outside news, and nothing of feature to the trade. Receipts were 113 cars, and 142,804 bushels were taken from store. Cash oats were strong, sales being made at an advance of ½c per bushel over Saturday.

Rye was firm. The trade was at a standstill, owing to a lack of offerings. No. 2 on the regular market was 47½c bid; a small quantity of choice sold by samples at 50c. Receipts were 3 cars. December was 47½c, nominal, and 51¾c was bid for May.

Barley—There was a good demand for barley, and prices were strong. Screenings sold from $12.75 to 16 per ton; No. 5 at 46c, No. 4 at 48@52c, No. 3 from 52c to 55c, No. 2 from 54c to 56c. There was no trading in futures.

Provisions had quite a boom on nothing in particular. The packers, led by Armour and Cudahy, were doing the buying early, after which the shorts deemed it prudent to cover, one or two of the professional bears doing the same, to advance prices by bidding freely. The full advance was not held, owing to the willingness of the early buyers to realize. At the close January pork had declined 22½@22c from the outside, but still had a gain of 42½c to the credit. January lard closed 20c over Saturday, and January ribs 22½c higher than that day. Liverpool was firm and domestic markets stronger. Receipts were fair and the shipments large. The cash market was inactive, buyers being averse to accepting the advances.

Estimated receipts for to-morrow: Wheat, 82 cars; corn, 235 cars; oats, 160 cars; hogs, 35,000 head.

Freights—The stormy weather caused agents to ask 1½c for grain to Buffalo. The line boats took some early at 1c, but later asked 1½c.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Wheat, No. 2—				
Nov.	54⅝	55⅛	54⅜	54⅞
Dec.	55⅛	55⅝@55¾	55 @55⅛	55⅜
May	60⅝@60¼	60⅞	59¾	60⅜
Corn, No. 2—				
Nov.	50⅛	50⅜	50⅛	50⅜
Dec.	45¾	50¼	49½	50
May	50	50⅜@50½	49⅞	50⅛@50¼
Oats, No. 2—				
Nov.	28⅝	28½	28⅜	28½
Dec.	28⅞	29	28⅞	29
May	32⅛@32¼	32½	32⅛@32¼	32½
Mess pork, per bbl—				
Jan.	$12.27½	$12.87½	$12.25	$12.63½
May	12.87½	13.00	12.87½	13.00
Lard, per 100 lb—				
Jan.	7.17½	7.42½	7.17½	7.35
May	7.42½	7.57½	7.42½	7.52½
Short ribs, per 100 lb—				
Jan.	6.25	6.55	6.25	6.40
May	6.45	6.70	6.45	6.60

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour was quiet, with only a moderate demand; prices were steady. No. 2 Spring wheat, 58½@59¾c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 54@58c, by sample; No. 2, red, 55⅝@55¾c; No. 2 corn, 50⅝c; No. 2 oats, 29½c; No. 2 rye, 47½c bid; No. 2 barley, 54@56c; No. flaxseed, $1.47½@$1.49; prime timothy seed, $5.50; mess pork, per bbl, $12.55@12.75; lard, per 100 lb, $7.30@$7.35; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $6.47@ $6.75; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) $5.62½@ $5.75; short clear sides, (boxed,) $6.75@$6.87½; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.23; the Society Islands, per ship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. 24 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (especially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of China, (from Vancouver,) close here da

STRANDED IN RONDOUT.

An Escaping Manager Foiled by the Company He Was Deserting.

RONDOUT, N. Y., Nov. 12.—After two weeks on the road, a theatrical company which has been playing "Foiled," a military drama, to empty houses, went to pieces in this city to-day. Saturday night it played to a very small house in Liscomb's Opera House.

This morning the manager, J. F. Sease, attempted to leave the city without giving the members of his company money to get back to New-York. He was stopped by some of the actors at the ferry, and taken back, against his will, to a hotel. Later he called on Chief of Police Hood for protection, and, accompanied by an officer, crossed the river to take a New-York train. At the ferry the members of the company met him and compelled him to pay them money enough to go to New-York to-night on the boat. Louis Hartman, the star of the company, has brought an action against Sease in Justice's court to recover money he claims is due him and his wife, who stars under the name of Fay Winthrop. The manager says he has advanced the members of the company over $300, which none of them has repaid.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

P. M.
Sun rises...6:44|Sun sets...4:44|Moon rises... ..

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER. A. M.	P. M.	LOW WATER. A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	7:22	7:51	1:01	1:50
Governors Island	7:45	8:08	1:38	2:20
Hell Gate	9:38	10:01	3:06	3:48

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) NOV. 13.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Havel, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Hubert, Brazil	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Muriel, Barbados	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Schleswig, Haiti	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 14.

Adriatic, Liverpool	.....	9:00 A. M.
Chester, Southampton	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Seminole, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Venezuela, Guayra	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Waesland, Antwerp	4:30 A. M.	6:30 A. M.
Yucatan, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, NOV. 15.

Augusta Victoria, Southampton	4:00 A. M.	7:00 A. M.
Schiedam, Amsterdam	11:00 A. M.	.....
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

FRIDAY, NOV. 16.

Iroquois, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Peruvian, Glasgow	.....	.....

SATURDAY, NOV. 17.

Adirondack, Kingston	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Campania, Liverpool	5:00 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
Circassia, Glasgow	6:00 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
La Champagne, Havre	2:00 A. M.	5:00 A. M.
Mobile, London	.....	.....
Prussia, Hamburg	.....	9:00 A. M.
Veendam, Amsterdam	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Yumuri, Havana	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) Nov. 13.—Athos, Port Limon, Nov. 4; Chester, Southampton, Nov. 4; Eiffel Tower, St. Michael's, Nov. 1; Friesland, Antwerp, Nov. 3; Lethinbro, Gibraltar, Oct. 27; Nomadic, Liverpool, Nov. 2; Othello, Antwerp, Oct. 24; Richmond Hill, London, Oct. 25; Rugia, Naples, Nov. 2; Schiedam, Amsterdam, Oct. 27; Suevia, Hamburg, Oct. 28; Vega, Gibraltar, Oct. 25; Wells City, Swansea, Oct. 28.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 14.—Afghan Prince, St. Lucia, Nov. 3; Panama, Bordeaux, Nov. 1; Robina, Antwerp, Oct. 30; Teutonic, Liverpool, Nov. 7; Vigilancia, Havana, Nov. 10.

THURSDAY, Nov. 15.—Aller, Bremen, Nov. 6; Dresden, Bremen, Nov. 8; Elysia, Gibraltar, Oct. 30; Werkendam, Rotterdam, Nov. 6.

FRIDAY, Nov. 16.—Manhanset, Swansea, Nov. 2; Philadelphia, La Guayra, Nov. 10; Santiago, Nassau, Nov. 13; Thingvalla, Christiansand, Nov. 3; Taormina, Hamburg, Nov. 1.

SATURDAY, Nov. 17.—Galileo, Hull, Nov. 3; La Touraine, Havre, Nov. 10; New-York, Southampton, Nov. 10; The Queen, London, Nov. 3.

Arrived.—New-York, Monday, Nov. 12.

SS Augusta Victoria, (Ger.,) Kaempf, Genoa Nov. 1, via Gibraltar, with mdse and passengers to H. B. Cortis. Arrived at the Bar at 7:10 A. M.

SS Yumuri, Hansen, Vera Cruz Oct. 30, via Havana, with mdse and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:05 A. M.

SS Veendam, (Dutch,) Van der Zee, Rotterdam Oct. 31, via Boulogne, with mdse and passengers to the Netherland-American Steam Navigation Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8 A. M.

SS Rio Grande, Barstow, Fernandina and Brunswick, with mdse and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Bellucia, (Br.,) Aagaard, Santos Oct. 17, via St. Lucia, with mdse to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 10 A. M.

SS Massilia, (Fr.,) Verrines, Marseilles Oct. 15, via Naples, with mdse and passengers to J. W. Elwell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1 P. M.

SS Martello, (Br.,) Ken, Hull Oct. 27, with mdse to Anderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 P. M.

SS Suevia, (Ger.,) Reuter, Hamburg Oct. 27, via Havre, with mdse and passengers to R. J. Cortis. South of Fire Island at 6:56 P. M.

Bark Angara, of Lunenburg, N. S., Rodenheiser, Demerara, with sugar to order—vessel to Hutchings Brothers.

Bark Doris Eckhoff, Palmer, Cazones, Mexico, 30 days, with mahogany to Flint & Co.—vessel to James E. Ward & Co.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, at 9:30 P. M., W, moderate breeze, clear.

Sailed.

SS Richmond, for Newport News and Richmond; City of Birmingham, for Savannah; El Sol, for New-Orleans; Ardandhu, for Philadelphia.

Spoken.

Ship Cyrus Wakefield, (Amer.,) Capt. Hyler, from New-York July 31 for San Francisco, was spoken Sept. 20 in lat. 32 N, long. 47 W.

By Cable.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—SS Hexham, (Br.,) Capt. Hansen, from Messina Nov. 5 for New-York, passed Gibraltar yesterday.

SS Island City, (Br.,) Capt. Hunter, from New-York Oct. 28 for Bristol, passed Brow Head yesterday.

SS Parkmore, (Br.,) Capt. Thomas, from Baltimore, via New-York, for Liverpool, passed Brow Head yesterday.

SS Atlas, (Br.,) from Naples Nov. 7 for New-York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Bayonne, (Br.,) Capt. Payne, from New-York Oct. 28, arr. at London to-day.

SS Potomac, (Br.,) Capt. Leitch, from New-York Oct. 30, arr. at London to-day.

SS Marengo, (Br.,) Capt. Bingham, from New-York Oct. 23, arr. at Newcastle Nov. 10.

SS Arnold Rickmers, (Ger.,) Capt. Kaeding, from New-York Oct. 27, arr. at Hamburg yesterday.

SS Hevelius, (Br.,) Capt. Stapleton, from New-York Oct. 27, arr. at Fernambuco yesterday.

SS Silvia, (Br.,) Capt. Baines, sld. from Naples for New-York Nov. 7.

SS Manhattan, (Br.,) Capt. Griffiths, sld. from Liverpool for New-York yesterday.

SS La Hesbaye, (Dutch,) Capt. Eckoff, from New-York Oct. 23, arr. at Antwerp Nov. 10.

Ship Duleep Singh, (Br.,) Capt. Prideaux, from New-York June 22, arr. at Brisbane Nov. 10.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 12.—SS Edam, (Dutch,) Capt. Brunsma, from New-York, arr. here at 10 A. M. to-day.

BREMEN, Nov. 12.—SS Stuttgart, (Ger.,) Capt. Bodecker, sld. for New-York at 3 P. M. yesterday.

GIBRALTAR, Nov. 12.—SS Werra, (Ger.,) Capt. Pohle, from Genoa, sld. for New-York Nov. 10.

SS Fuerst Bismarck, (Ger.,) Capt. Albers, from New-York for Genoa, arr. here at 7. A. M. yesterday.

SOUTHAMPTON, Nov. 12.—SS Elbe, (Ger.,) Capt. von Goessel, from New-York, arr. here at 2 P. M. to-day and proceeded for Bremen.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

A Trick on an Auctioneer—Sale of Van Brunt Dwellings.

Rather a shabby trick was tried on an auctioneer in the Trinity Building salesroom yesterday. Thus far, also, it has succeeded. Mr. William Kennelly offered at auction three lots at the southeast corner of Tiffany and One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Streets, 74.66 by 79.27 by 100 by about 110. The bidding was not very brisk, and the property was struck down in a very few minutes at $3,600 to a man who gave the name of Philip Reville. Subsequently the man proffered a check on Lawrence, Frazier & Co. for the customary 10 per cent. While a boy went out with the check to have it certified, the purchaser, whose name is David Mitchell and who was merely using Mr. Reville's name in the transaction, had word sent to the bankers to refuse payment of the check. Certification was, of course, refused. Mitchell gave as a reason for his action that some one had told him that there was much rock on the lots which would have to be blasted.

Mr. Kennelly also sold, under foreclosure, at $18,000, to the plaintiff, August Limbert, as trustee of F. C. Gebhard's estate, the two five-story brick buildings 495 Water Street, 242.11 feet east of Pike Street, 24 by 100.

A number of the unfinished Van Brunt houses in West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street between Seventh and Eighth Avenues were offered in foreclosure by Mr. John N. Golding. There were two actions, both brought by the Equitable Life Assurance Society. The first of these, on a second mortgage, affected the houses and lots 257 to 267 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street. At this sale the society was the purchaser at $5,000 over the prior mortgage indebtedness, or $39,575.51 in all. The second sale was of the houses and vacant lots adjoining to the west, 35 by 99.11. At this sale the houses brought $20,000 and the lots $10,000, the society again being the purchaser.

Mr. Martin E. Dotson has sold for L. Mayer to Max Benjamin, the three-story and basement dwelling 166 East Seventy-fourth Street, 19.6 by 102.2.

The sales at auction set down for to-day at 111 Broadway are as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., executor's sale, 21 Frankfort Street, south side, 29.9 feet east of William Street, 18.10 by 67.3 by 16.4 by 67.6, three-story brick building, with one-story extension.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward Jacobs, referee, 19 East Ninety-second Street, north side, 132.11 feet west of Madison Avenue, 19 by 100.8½, four-story brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $16,100; on prior mortgage, $20,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sales, three actions, Louis B. Hasbrouck, referee, 230, 232, and 234 East Ninety-sixth Street, south side, beginning 150.11 feet west of Second Avenue, each 25.6 by 100.8½, three five-story brick flats. Due on judgments, on each, $3,040.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, William R. Ellison, referee, southwest corner of First Avenue and Ninety-first Street, 50.8½ by 150 by 100.8½ by 50 by jog 50 by 100, four five-story brick tenements, stores on avenue. Due on judgment, $45,160; on prior mortgage, $41,000.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, R. W. Peckham, Jr., referee, Third Avenue, east side, 113 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Street, 30 by 86 by — by 25, two-story frame dwelling and store. Due on judgment, $2,400.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sales, two actions, John H. Judge, referee, southeast corner of Seventieth Street and West End Avenue, 100.5 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $45,290. Also, northeast corner of Sixty-ninth Street and West End Avenue, 100.5 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $42,150.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, George H. Hart, referee, 156 East Forty-fifth Street, south side, 95 feet west of Third Avenue, 18.9 by 100.5, three-story brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $10,700.

By W. W. Fogg, foreclosure sale, Thomas Darlington, referee, lots on East One Hundred and Second Street, south side, 175 feet east of Second Avenue, 50 by 100.11. Due on judgment, $1,185.

New Buildings and Alterations.

The following plans of new buildings and alterations have been filed with the Building Department:

Third Avenue, west side, 108 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, by Anna Gerding of northeast corner of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street and Anthony Avenue, one-story frame workshop; cost, $350.

No. 417 East Forty-seventh Street, by Adam Heidenger of 406 East Forty-seventh Street, one-story frame shed; cost, $750.

No. 101 Broome Street, by Benjamin Yates of 220 Nassau Street, one-story brick office; cost, $150.

Twelfth Avenue, southeast corenr of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, by N. S. Lawrence, alterations to one-story frame shed; cost, $150.

Brooklyn Realty Matters.

At auction, in Brooklyn, yesterday, Mr. B. J. Fink, as referee, sold to C. W. C. Dreher, at $1,000, the two-story frame dwelling on the north side of Livonia Avenue, 50 feet east of Osborn Street, 25 by 100. To August Schmidt, at $1,200, he sold a similar house, with lot 50 by 100, on the west side of New-Jersey Avenue, 125 feet north of Belmont Avenue.

Plans have been filed by Daniel McDicken for five two-story and basement two-family brick dwellings, 18.4 by 45 each, to be built on the north side of Hancock Street, 191.8 feet west of Howard Avenue, and to cost $4,000 each.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, Nov. 12.

SHERRIFF ST, w s, 100 ft s of Rivington St, 25x100, and other property; Robert B. Merrit and wife to Aemlia F. Baker, exchange $1

WILLETT ST, w s, 150 ft s of Rivington St, 25x100; Nelan Ritterman and wife to Abraham Schulder 33,000

18TH ST, n s, 25x92, Lot 69 map of estate of James R. Smith; Henry A. Hurlbut to William Vetterer 1

31ST ST, 303 and 305 East; Emanuel Feliner and others to William W. Gallagher. 14,500

32D ST, 362 West; Mary R. Bow and another to Jennie T. Wells 1

91ST ST, s s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 425x100.8; Meyer A. Bernheimer and others to Frederick W. Sauer and others 195,500

54TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100, one-half part; Henry Simermeyer and others to John Simermeyer and others 19,500

86TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of Central Park West, 25x100.11; Samuel Colgate to Dwight H. Olmstead 1

AMSTERDAM AV, 845; Jacob E. Skinner Realty Company to Frank L. Fisher 1

84TH ST, n s, 363 ft w of West End Av, 18x102.2; William E. Pruden to Katie Dick 1

2D AV, s e corner of 90th St, 100.8x200; Frederick W. Rhinelander and wife to Joseph J. Schreiner 75,000

44TH ST, 226 East, one-fifth part; Barbara Kumpf to Rosalie J. Kumpf 1

SAME PROPERTY; Michael J. Kumpf and another to same 1

101ST, John McCarthy and wife to Frederick Mayer 1

148TH ST, s s, 367.6 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 15.6x99.11; William H. Brandt and wife to Lottie S. Reynolds 15,000

124TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 16x99.11; Henry P. De Voursney to Hattie E. Eversfield 6,750

121ST ST, 247 and 249 West; Henry M. Weed to Frank H. Finch 1

WEST END AV, w s, 99.5 n of 97th St, 16.6x100; Peter R. J. Coughlin and wife to Elizabeth L. Barrett 24,000

EDGECOMBE AV, e s, 37.4 ft s of 137th St, 17.4x90; John L. N. Hunt, referee, to Frederic J. De Peyster 13,000

147TH ST, n s, 342 ft e of Boulevard, 16x99.11; Bernard Havanagh and wife to Alice F. L. Duffy 1

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, e s, 189.10 ft n of 187th St, 50x irregular; Elizabeth R. Carlin to John W. Horner 1

DAWSON ST, s s, 91.10 ft e of Prospect Av, 25x112.4x25x126.8; Simon Danzig and others to Joseph Kammerer and wife 1,800

FRANKLIN AV, s w corner Spring Place, 110x89x100x136; John P. Schuchman to Thomas Darlington 750

176TH ST, s s, 300 ft e of Jackson Av, 100x125; George M. Van Hoelsen, referee, to August Roggenkamp 1,350

CROTONA AV, e s, 50 ft s of John St, 25x102; Rufus R. Randall and wife to Sarah J. Foster 825

MARTHA AV, e s, 125 ft n of 2d Av, 25x100; Ella L. Hebberd to Robert Cullen.. 450

BAINBRIDGE AV, e s, 130 ft s of Travers St, 25x100.4x25.3x107; Benjamin F. De Klyn to John Haupt 1

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

ANDREWS, Elizabeth F., to P. S. Pursser, as executrix; 8th St, n s, 100 ft e of Railroad Av, 3 years $6,000

BIDDLEMAN, Henry, and wife to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 3d Av, e s,50 ft n of 110th St, 3 years 20,000

BLUXOME, Louisa, to Lydia S. Horn; 131st St, s s, 300 ft e of 7th Av, 3 years 2,000

CULLEN, Robert, and wife to Ella L. Hebberd; Martha Av, e s, 125 ft n of 2d Av, 3 years 300

CAMP, Hugh N., and wife to C. M. Bartelle; extra parcel in 24th Ward lying w of and near Macomb's Dam Road, 3 7-10 acres, 1 year 8,700

DICK, Katie, to William E. Pruden; 84th St, n s, 363 ft w of West End Av, 1 year 1,200

DOSCHER, William C., to Sigmund Cohn; 63d St, n s, 216 ft e of 1st Av, 1 year.. 160

CAMPBELL, Alex C., and another to George C. Currier; 3d Av, e s, 75 ft n of 178th St, 3 years 2,100

DESSOGGE, George, and wife to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Kirkside Av, e s, 228.8 ft s of Wellesly St, 3 years 2,000

DUFFY, Alice F. L., to Bernard Hannagh; 147th St, n s, 342 ft e of Boulevard, 2 years 1,500

FISHER, Frank L., to F. J. Middlebrook; Amsterdam Av, e s, 52.2 ft n of 76th St, 1 and 3 years 17,500

GALLAGHER, William W., to Emanuel Hellner and another; 303 and 305 East 31st St, 1 year, (two mortgages) 17,500

GILLINGHAM, Thomas L., to John Remshmidt and others; Home St, n s, 100 ft w of Fox St, (two mortgages) 1,436

GILLINGHAM, Margaret, to James De Hart; Tiffany St, w s, 152.11 ft n of 167th St, 1 year 400

HACKETT, Mary A., to Alfred Roe and another, trustees; 3d Av, n w s, 129.6 ft n e of 12th St, lease 5,000

HORNER, John W., to Elizabeth R. Curlin; King's Bridge Road, e s, 189.10 ft n of 187th St, demand 11,900

HANSEN, Emilie L., to Thomas E. Greacen and others, executors; Suburban St, w s, 177.6 ft s of Bainbridge Av, 3 years 5,000

HAY, Isabella, and another to New-York Society for Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men; 127th St, s s, 366.8 ft e of 8th Av, 3 years 7,000

KAMMERER, Joseph, and wife to Simon Danzig and another; Dawson St, s s, 91.11 ft e of Prospect Av, 2 and 3 years, (two mortgages) 750

KERVAN, Matthew C., to the Bradley & Currier Company, Limited; 133d St, n s, 200 ft w of Lenox Av, 1 year 13,200

KILPATRICK, Edward, and wife to the Germania Life Insurance Company; Amsterdam Av, e s, 25.1 ft s of 97th St, 3 years, (three mortgages) 75,000

LORCH, H. C., and another to August Gebhard; Fulton Av, e s, 25 ft s of n w corner, Lot 99, map of Morrisania, 2 years 3,000

LANGBEIN, Leonard J., to Fanny Braun; 120th St, 282 ft w of 1st Av, 2 years.... 1,000

MIDDLETON, Betty, and another to John F. Steers; Columbia Av, s s, 75 ft w of Cambreleng Av, 1 year 3,000

MURRAY, Matthew T., and wife to Elizabeth J. Haynes; 84th St, n s, 400 ft w of West End Av, 3 years 10,000

McCORT, Annie A., to Twelfth Ward Savings Bank; Prospect Av, s e s, south half Lot 85, map of East Tremont, 1 year 3,300

MEBUHR, William H., to William T. Hookey; 149th St, n s, 400 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 1 year 1,800

NEALIS, Patrick H., and wife to Rachel Duffy; 562 and 564 Greenwich St, 1 year 5,000

NAUGHTIN, Ellen, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 120th St, n s, 250 ft w of Avenue A, 1 year 3,000

NEWWITTER, Nathan J., to Ezekiel Fisman; 84th St, n s, 350 ft w of 8th Av, demand 1,000

REAL ESTATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

City Real Estate for Sale.

MONEY TO LOAN
ON
BOND AND MORTGAGE.
NO EXPENSE WHATSOEVER
FOR EXAMINING TITLE.
NO DELAY.
APPLY TO
The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the U. S.
T. D. JORDAN, Comptroller, 120 Broadway.

A.—A.—FOR SALE—CHOICE NEW HOUSES.
American basement, colonial style,
5 TO 15 WEST 87TH ST.
No better nor finer ones in the city.
Also,
63 WEST 97TH ST.,
Handsome 4-story house, newly decorated.
All at very reasonable prices, and the terms as may be desired.
OPEN TO VISITORS.
Further particulars of owner,
CHARLES BUEK,
Columbus Av., corner 72d St.

Low Interest
on choice Mortgage loans
charged by the
TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST Co
Apply directly and save expense. A large amount to loan for Savings Bank account.
Offices { 55 Liberty St., N. Y.
26 Court St., Brooklyn.
N. E. corner 58th St. & 7th Ave., N.Y.
211 West 125th St., N.Y.

Real Estate at Auction.

L. J. PHILLIPS, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.
To close the Estate of Caroline Bopp, deceased.
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO. will sell at auction
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 14, 1894,
at 12 o'clock noon,
at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom,
111 Broadway, N. Y.
30 GOERCK ST.—The desirable five-story brick tenement, 14 rooms on a floor all well rented.
LEXINGTON AV., 1,650 and 1,652, cor. 104th St.—Two 3-story and basement brick dwellings.
Leasehold premises, N. W. COR. HOUSTON ST. AND AVENUE B.
Lease expires 1909, with certain privileges as to renewal—subject to tenancies to May 1, 1895.
Map and further particulars of LOUIS COHEN, Esq., Att'y, 176 Broadway, or Auctioneer, 149 B'way, N. Y.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction, on
TUESDAY, NOV. 20, 1894,
at 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
EXECUTOR'S SALE
of
CHOICE AND VALUABLE PROPERTY, on
GREAT JONES, SOUTH, FRONT, and MANCIN STS., and KING'S BRIDGE ROAD.
Maps, &c., at Auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, AUCTIONEER,
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1894,
at 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
SALE BY ORDER OF THE
COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, IN PARTITION.
RUSSELL BENEDICT, ESQ., REFEREE.
The five-story brick mail house,
with plot of land,
NORTHWEST CORNER
48th STREET AND EAST RIVER,
TOGETHER WITH THE VALUABLE WATER AND BULKHEAD RIGHTS.
Maps, &c., at the office of STRALEY, HASBROUCK & SCHLOEDER, Esqrs., plaintiff's attorneys, 280 Broadway, and at the auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., Auctioneers,
will sell at auction, THURSDAY, NOV. 15, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty St.,
245 WEST 76TH ST.
Four-story and basement high-stoop brick and brownstone dwelling, with two-story extension; size, 19x55x extension x102.2; decorated; hardwood finish; chandeliers, mirrors, and gas fixtures.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,209 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

OWENS, Patrick J., and wife to Nathan A. Chedsey; Cauldwell Av, e s, 118.7 ft n of 161st St, 3 years, (three mortgages) 13,500

OLMSTEAD, Dwight H., to Samuel Colgate; 86th St, n s, 225 ft w of Central Park West, 3 years 30,000

ROBISON, Amelia, to Simon Pretzfeld and others; Amsterdam Av, s w corner of 84th St, 3 years 34,000

RULAND, Manly A., and others to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 19 Beekman St, 3 years 60,000

ROGGENKAMP, August, to August Roehrs; 176th St, s s, 300 ft e of Jackson Av, 5 years 3,000

SPINDLER, Albin, and wife to Louis Handel; Clinton Av, w s, 119.9 ft n of Wellesly St, 3 years 3,000

SCHREINER, Joseph J., and another to F. W. Rhinelander; 90th St, s s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year 18,000

SCHMIDT, Ernst, and others to Eva Bechtel; 97 Broome St, 2 years 4,000

SCHREINER, Joseph J., and another to F. W. Rhinelander; 2d Av, s e corner of 90th St, 1 year 19,500

SAUER, Frederick W., and others to Meyer A. Bernheimer and others; 91st St, s s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 2 years 160,500

STRAUSS, Martin L., to R. C. Walgering; 60th St, s s, 21.6 ft e of Lexington Av, and other property 2,050

SIMMERMEYER, John, and others to Annie Miller; 54th St, n s, 125 ft w of 10th Av, 5 years 10,000

SCHMIDT, Ernst, and others to W. F. Kingsland; 97 Broome St, 2 years 12,000

STRAUSS, Martin L., to Ward Wheeler; Lexington Av, s e corner of 60th St, demand 1,700

SAME to the United States Life Insurance Company of New-York; same property, 1 year 42,000

SELDNER, Clara, to Samuel Peace; 116th St, n s, 300 ft w of 3d Av, 1 year 350

HOTTENROTH, Christian C. to Matthias Schlageter; 30th St, n s, 325 ft w of 9th Av, 5 years 15,000

WALLACH, Meyer J., and wife to Samuel W. A. De Lima; 116th St, s s, 311.6 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years 15,000

SAME to Max Frankenheim; same property, 1 year 3,000

WILLIAMS, Kate M., to E. M. Howell; 82d St, s s, 325 ft w of 3d Av, 3 years. 2,000

WOLFF, Mervyn, and others to Alexander Inglis and another; Briggs Av, s e s, 328.7 ft n e of Travers St, 3 years 2,300

WELLS, T. to D. Bowden; 22d St, s s, 288.4 ft e of 9th Av, 3 years 5,500

WELTERER, William, to Julius Loewenthal and others; 18th St, n s, Lot 69 map of estate of James R. Smith, 1 year 40,000

Mechanics' Liens.

125TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 100 ft front, 446 to 452; James H. O'Rourke, contractor; Mark Ash, owner; Nellie Smith, claimant $490

149TH ST, n s, 400 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 50 ft front, 551 and 553; William H. Niebuhr, owner and contractor; John Spence, claimant 1,116

118TH ST, s e corner of Columbus Av, 50 ft on avenue, 100 ft on street; W. H. Luth, owner and contractor; Luigi de Nigris, claimant 25

PERRY AV, e s, 264 ft s of Gun Hill Road; B. J. Hughes, owner and contractor; Thomas Pinelli, claimant 325

6TH AV, e s, 24.9 ft n of 21st St, 22.3 ft front, 342; Hugo E. Hertel, lessee and contractor; Charles F. Parks, owner; Elizabeth Grote, claimant 400

78TH ST, n w corner of 2d Av, 1,501 2d Av; Mr. Benson, owner; Kasper Freuntch and George Kessner, contractors; Charles Weinstein, claimant 42

6TH AV, e s, 24.9 ft n of 21st St, 22.3 ft front, 342; Simma L. Parks, owner; Hugo E. Hertel, contractor and lessee; Elizabeth Grote, claimant 400

28TH ST, s s, 204.2 ft w of 4th Av, 20.10 ft front, 33; Josephine De Wint Thompson, owner; Robert Magee, contractor; Joseph Marthaler, claimant 350

COLUMBUS AV, s w corner of 88th St, 50.8 ft on avenue, 100 ft on street; Henry C. Irons, owner and contractor; Frank L. McSorley, claimant 752

City Real Estate for Sale.

LOANS
ON
New-York City
and Brooklyn
REAL ESTATE.
Without charge for examination of title and without unnecessary delay.
THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE
COMPANY OF NEW-YORK
has upwards of $70,000,000 now loaned on property in New-York City and vicinity.
With its fifty years' accumulation of abstracts of title, surveys, &c., this company is able to make immediate loans at least cost to borrower for disbursements and interest.
APPLY TO
W. W. RICHARDS, Comptroller,
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 32 Nassau St.

ELEGANT PRIVATE HOUSES,
WEST 88th St.,
between Central Park West and Columbus Av., Nos. 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, and 57 West 85th St.; 4-story, box stoop, hardwood finish; very liberal terms; immediate possession.
MUTUAL EXCHANGE.
Inquire of caretaker, on premises, or the owner, WILLIAM BUHLER, Havemeyer Building, 26 Cortlandt St.
AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.
FOR SALE—Four modern houses on 94th St. and West End Av.; these houses are first-class in every particular and no reasonable offer will be refused; trade entertained; houses open for inspection; also lot of houses on 100th St. and West End Av., in course of erection; will be completed by Jan. 1, 1895; prices range from $20,000 up, according to size. Apply to C. G. JUDSON, 102 West 81st St.

City Houses To Let—Furnished.

DESIRABLE FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES
TO LET, SEASON OR YEAR.
H. R. DREW & CO.,
1 WEST 27TH ST., CORNER 5TH AV.

City Flats To Let—Unfurnished.

264 5th AVENUE,
CORNER OF 29TH ST.—ELEGANT APARTMENT; nine light rooms and bath; all modern improvements. For rent for the Winter, or longer if desired. Plan mailed on application. Apply on premises or address
J. A. SHEDD, 20 Nassau St.

110 WEST 40th ST.—The Wiesbaden, a very comfortable second-story apartment, to let; rent, $85; nine rooms and bath; to refined family of adults; location very central, and house is very home-like and carefully managed; also, fifth floor apartment of five rooms and bath; rent, $70; can be seen at any time by the right kind of applicant. Janitor will show.

ELEGANT APARTMENTS.
Corner apartments; 6 and 8 rooms and bath; finely decorated; steam heat; elevators; every modern improvement. The Adelaide, Park Av., corner 66th St.

ELEGANT 25-FOOT BROWNSTONE DWELLING to let; 4-story extension; most select neighborhood in city; below 50th St.; close to 5th Av.; rent, $4,000. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

TO RENT.—A moderate-sized apartment in the fire-proof building No. 80 Madison Av., corner 28th St.

Apartments To Let—Unfurnished.

EARLSCOURT, 31 st ST. AND MADISON AV.
Very moderate rents for Winter months; desirable corner apartments, 10 rooms, bath, and butler; electric light and cold storage; southern exposure; cannot be duplicated; one apartment suitable for doctor. Apply on premises.

YOSEMITE APARTMENTS.
COR. OF 62D ST. AND PARK AV.
SUITES OF 7 ROOMS AND BATH AT REASONABLE RATES. APPLY ON PREMISES.

247 5th Av.
Beautifully-situated sunny bachelor apartments to rent.

To Let for Business Purposes.

VAN DYKE STUDIOS, NEARING COMPLETION; very desirable; greatly enlarged, with improved north light; private baths; steam heat; sanitary plumbing; the studios perfect; rents from $300 per year upward; inspection invited. ANDREW LESTER'S SONS, 939 to 945 8th Av., near 56th St.

Referees' Notices.

SPRING STREET.—Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—CLINTON BANK, plaintiff, against JOHN HENRY MILLER and WILLAM M. HOBBS, the Public Administrator in the City of New-York, with the will annexed of all and singular, the goods, chattels, and credits which were of Henry Miller, deceased, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 18th day of October, 1894, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 14th day of November, 1894, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by William W. Fogg, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows, viz.:

All those two certain lots of ground, situate, lying, and being in the City of New-York, and which, together, are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Second Street, distant one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet, easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Second Avenue with the southerly side of said One Hundred and Second Street; thence running southerly parallel with said easterly side of Second Avenue and part way through a party wall one hundred (100) feet eleven (11) inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line fifty (50) feet; thence northerly again parallel with said easterly side of Second Avenue, one hundred (100) feet eleven (11) inches to said southerly side of One Hundred and Second Street, and thence westerly along said southerly side of said street, fifty (50) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, October 22d, 1894.
THOMAS DARLINGTON, Referee.
JOSEPH D. BAKER, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office address, No. 161 Broadway, New-York. o22-2aw2wMWFa&s

ONE HUNDRED AND SECOND STREET.—Court of Common Pleas, City and County of New-York.—JOHN VAN DOLSEN, plaintiff, against JAMES BOLAND, et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 16th day of October, 1894, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 13th day of November, 1894, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by William W. Fogg, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows, viz.:

All those two certain lots of ground, situate, lying, and being in the City of New-York, and which, together, are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Second Street, distant one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet, easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Second Avenue with the southerly side of said One Hundred and Second Street; thence running southerly parallel with said easterly side of Second Avenue and part way through a party wall one hundred (100) feet eleven (11) inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line fifty (50) feet; thence northerly again parallel with said easterly side of Second Avenue, one hundred (100) feet eleven (11) inches to said southerly side of One Hundred and Second Street, and thence westerly along said southerly side of said street, fifty (50) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, October 22d, 1894.